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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Hunter Again in Command of the Department of the South.

Arrival Out of the Iron-Clads Ironsides, Montauk and Passaic.

Reinforcements of Troops on the Way.

Active Preparations for Attacking Charleston or Savannah.

General Hunter and the Negro Soldiers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

After months of weary waiting and watching for signs of active movement against John Secesh in this part of Uncle Sam's domain—when at last it was almost like hoping against hope that anything would be done—we have suddenly been lifted out of the deeps of despondency to a corresponding elevation of enthusiasm and Hail Columbia joyfulness. The first indication that our longings were to be gratified came last Sunday, when early in the day, the uncouth bulgy-looking but formidable battery *New Ironsides*, came slowly up the harbor and dropped anchor near the *Wabash*. Before the flush of excitement and curiosity, resulting from the coming of this great, unwieldy thing had passed away, the steamship *Arago* hove in sight, bearing swiftly up to the pier, flying at the fore the flag of long-expected Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. The satisfaction and promise of a "good time coming" which these distinguished arrivals awakened, was intensified and made certain on Monday by the appearance of the famous Commander WORDEN, with his scarcely less famous Monitor *Montauk*, and it only needed the advent of a third iron-clad on Wednesday, when the *Passaic*, Commander DRAYTON's vessel, was towed into the harbor, to excite our enthusiasm to a pitch which cannot be toned down for days to come.

Gen. HUNTER's return to this Department, as far as I am able to judge, is welcomed sincerely by the troops. When he was here before he was not altogether popular. His ideas and convictions respecting the Slavery question and the organization of negro regiments were far in advance of those of the soldiers. They were offended at what they termed his attempt to place the blacks upon the level with themselves. But now these prejudices have disappeared here, as elsewhere, beneath the wave of popular opinion respecting this subject, which the President's decree of emancipation has rolled over the land. On this point, then, there can be no further dissatisfaction, and I believe that the army will not be slow to accord Gen. HUNTER the credit which they know he deserves, of being an honest, pains-taking, earnest General, who is anxious to serve the country, and who takes a sincere interest in everything relating to the comfort and welfare of the men under his command. Gen. HUNTER's coming also augurs relief, by operations in the field, from the dreary round of life in camp, and this fact, of itself, is always sufficient to inspire soldiers with happiness. Since Gen. HUNTER's arrival the most intense activity has existed in all the Staff Departments of the Tenth Army Corps, and all eyes are strained seaward in expectation of large reinforcements of infantry and artillery, which, from last advices, we know to be now on the way hither.

On Thursday, Admiral DUPONT, accompanied by Fleet-Capt. ROGERS and other members of his Staff, paid a visit of consultation to Gen. HUNTER, at which Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR assisted, and at which the general basis of the future joint land and naval operations was agreed upon. Of course I cannot tell anything certainly about the programme. I only know that among us outsiders there is great doubt as to what part of the coast the joint expedition will head when leaving the harbor—whether north to Charleston or south to Savannah. Some persons professing to be fully informed, say that Charleston is to be the point of attack, and there are not a few who have come to the conclusion that Savannah is to be first assaulted. Judging from all the preparations I can see, and the vast number and amount of stores now being shipped to Fort Pulaski, my own guess, if I were at liberty to guess, would be that Admiral DUPONT and Gen. HUNTER are resolved to do nothing rashly, but to make the first experiment upon the least strongly fortified city. Admiral DUPONT is of opinion that the torpedoes and other obstructions which have with so much pains been placed in the Savannah River and Charleston Harbor, will prove of little avail. An ingenious Yankee down here has invented an apparatus which will precede our iron-clads, piloting each expedition, and which will explode any torpedoes that may be submerged, either in the river or harbor, at a distance of not less than sixty yards from the bow of the first vessel.

I am writing thus freely of our iron-clads, and what is expected of them, without a suspicion that anything I may reveal will give "aid and comfort to the enemy." Indeed, I send you a Savannah paper, of the 20th, which announces the departure of the *Montauk* and *Passaic* from Beaufort, bound south, and that the *Weehawken* and *Nahant* were to follow. Admiral DUPONT himself informed me that, notwithstanding his desire to keep their arrival here a secret, he was confident that the enemy would not long remain in ignorance of it. Besides, he felt it to be due the friends of the officers and crews of these vessels at the North, who naturally must feel anxiety, in view of the foundering of the *Monitor*, that word of their safety should be published. And here I may as well disabuse the public mind, by the testimony of Commander WORDEN, which I believe is concurred in by Commander DRAYTON, of any erroneous impressions it may entertain respecting the sea-going qualities of these inventions of Mr. ERICSSON. Both vessels were towed here, the one by the *Rhode Island* and the other by the *James Adger*, and the wind during their voyage was at no time heavier than what the sailors call a "double-reefed-topsail breeze." In this comparatively moderate sea-way the vessels labored a great deal, in consequence of their peculiar mode of construction. Without entering upon the details of their build, with which everybody is or ought to be familiar from the often-published descriptions, I shall only state that the "overhang" of the upper vessel beyond the lower, or hull proper, affords an immense surface for the water to act upon. As the vessel is lifted by a wave and falls again, this "overhang" strikes upon the water with a thundering thud, causing a terrible jar, and straining the seam where the upper and lower *vessels are bolted together to such an extent that* in the case of the *Montauk* water rushed through. Possibly a better idea might be formed of the character of this shock, by supposing one of our Brooklyn ferry boats to be caught in a sea-way where the waves would have power to strike under the cabins on either side which always project several feet over the hull. This "overhang" then, as I understood in conversation with Commander WORDEN, while I was permitted to inspect his vessel, is an insuperable obstacle to safety in a heavy sea, and brings him to the conclusion that Monitors are only fit for harbor defences and smooth-water navigation.

Experience has also developed a great many minor defects in the general arrangements of the vessels which might have been obviated had Mr. ERICSSON been as much skilled in seamanship as he is in mechanical science. One cannot help feeling, after looking carefully through these iron-clads, and listening to what the officers say, that in their construction the inventor lost sight of every desideratum but invulnerability. That he has attained that, nobody pretends to doubt, but at the expense of most of the comforts and the conveniences for the enjoyment of which many of the officers and crew would be willing, if necessary, to incur a slightly additional risk. In view of the cramped space on these queer-looking innovations upon naval architecture, and the unpleasantness of living on board of them, there is a good deal of reason, I am inclined to believe, in what the grim old veteran, Admiral DUPONT, laughingly said, the other day—"that as Mr. ERICSSON had made these iron-clad machines, he should make iron men to fight them." The Admiral, who has all his life trod the poop-deck, and gazed scornfully down from that eminence to the subservient race below, is utterly at a loss, I imagine, to realize the immense revolution in the naval service which makes a "little Castle Garden on a raft," as the sailors on the *Wabash* designate the iron-clads, a formidable opponent for the magnificent frigate beside which they so humbly lie.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

It is said that the Government has authorized the recruiting of 50,000 negroes into regiments, for service in this Department, as soon as they can be procured. The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, is now nearly full, and yesterday Col. MONTGOMERY, formerly of the Third Kansas Regiment, arrived by the *Star of the South* from New-York, with a commission to raise the Second Regiment. There will be little impediment in the way of quickly doing this, if—as I am informed will be the case—the work of cotton-planting is not carried on next Spring, and the able negroes now on the plantations within our lines are encouraged to enlist. Last Wednesday Gen. HUNTER dropped in accidentally at the review of the First Regiment just previous to its departure on transports upon an expedition down the coast, the object of which I have not heard. The regiment made a fine appearance, numbering about 800 men, and parading 800 muskets. All of the men who had received military instruction during the past two months, and more especially the veteran companies first formed by Gen. HUNTER, did admirably. Whatever mistakes were made were those of the white officers, and these mistakes were of distances required in the various evolutions, for which the captains can alone be held responsible. It is impossible to conceive any higher aptitude for receiving military instruction than these negroes exhibit. Their changes in front formation in square, and preparation to charge in double column, were executed with an harmonious rapidity and precision scarcely to be surpassed by any regiment in the command, although more than one-half the men have not been under a month's instruction. When they were formed in square Gen. HUNTER entered, on the invitation of Col. HIGGINSON, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The General uncovered, and speaking with that terse force always to be noticed in silent men who seldom throw away words, said:

MEN:—I am glad to be in the midst of you—glad to have seen so fine an exhibition of proficiency as you have shown this day. I only wish there were 100,000 of you to fight for the freedom of the Union. I see no reason why you should not make as good soldiers as any in the world, and I trust that on all occasions you will be found willing to do your whole duty. I am sure that you are all ready to fight for the liberty of your wives and your children. Men who will not fight for their liberty are not worthy to have it, and will always continue enslaved. I shall do my utmost to look after your comfort, and to see that you are properly paid, fed and clothed. I wish you good day. I hope hereafter to meet you when you have earned distinction for yourselves.

RETURN HOME OF GEN. BRANNAN.

The best wishes of the command accompany Gen. J. M. BRANNAN, who goes home by the steamer to-day. Gen. BRANNAN has long been solicitous to be sent North, and having made a special request to that effect, and believing that he could be of more service to the country in another sphere, Gen. HUNTER did not feel at liberty to detain him.

GEN. SEYMOUR AND OTHER GENERALS.

Brig.-Gen. SEYMOUR, the senior member of Gen. HUNTER's Staff and Chief of Artillery, is an officer of whom the highest expectations may be entertained, and who will be sure not to disappoint them. For his present position he is admirably qualified, having been stationed for three years in Charleston harbor, and was Chief of Artillery at Fort Sumter at the time of the capture of that fort. He has shot and hunted over every inch of the ground on both sides of the Savannah River and James Island, and all around Charleston. With this knowledge of the country in addition to being a thoroughly-educated, scientific officer, and a man of cool judgment, he will undoubtedly render important services.

Among the Generals expected to arrive here are Brig.-Gens. NEGLEY, STEVENSON, HUNT, brother to the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. WESSELLS, all, I believe, of the regular army. Gen. WESSELLS will long be remembered in Kansas as the organizer of eight Kansas regiments, which were the best drilled and best disciplined organizations that existed in that State.

MINSTRELSY AND THE LADIES.

Fourteen men of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, under stage manager Capt. COMSTOCK, of that regiment, have organized themselves into a negro minstrel company, and are occasionally assigned the use of the hall over the Post Commissary's *depot for their entertainments*. This hall has been fitted up with much taste, having a regular stage, scenery and decorations. Here we *have all the popular negro and other melodies of* the day, Virginia breakdowns and such like dances, insomuch that one might almost fancy himself at Christy's or Bryant's, in New-York. This illusion was heightened by the appearance there last Wednesday evening of about forty ladies—wives of officers of the post. And thereby hangs a tale!

The most intense fluttering and excitement has been caused among this portion of our population by the fact that Gen. HUNTER brought down an order from the Secretary of War that no more ladies be permitted to come to the Department, and that those there be sent North as rapidly as possible, that their presence may not interfere with active operations. On the announcement of this news such a buzzing and rustling as was heard, and so many traps, devices and stratagems were immediately put in requisition to capture the Major-General and soothe his heart to the point of making him withhold the promulgation of the order of the Secretary of War, were never before witnessed. The General, however, has notified the owners of the Adams Express line of steamers and the captains of all transport vessels plying to this post, that no contraband crinoline will hereafter be permitted to enter the harbor, and it is his intention, while observing all proper politeness to the sex, to cause the wives now here to see for themselves the propriety of going North at as early a time as possible, but it will be very painful to Gen. HUNTER's feelings to be obliged to order them away.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE DEPOT.

Some weeks ago, I adverted to the lack of judgment which had been shown in selecting Hilton Head as our depot, when across the harbor, at St. Helena Island, an incomparably better place invited our occupation. Since that time, Col. HALL, of the Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, has surveyed the location, and reported favorably of its adaptability for a military depot. Already a dock 300 feet long has been constructed, and when it shall be carried out 600 feet from the shore, will give twenty feet of water at the lowest tide, a depth as great as that obtained at Hilton Head at 1,400 feet from the shore, which length the present pier extends. The anchorage at St. Helena Island is also far superior, being almost land-locked, and vessels could lie protected at the pier during the severest storms. At Hilton Head quite the reverse is the fact, as there is no protection against the prevalent easterly winds, and vessels are often seriously injured in heavy weather by thumping and grinding against the pier. The *Arago* this week was damaged to some extent by just this cause, and to prevent more serious injury, Capt. GADSDEN was compelled to go into the stream and anchor. The vessel had thus to remain idle two days at expense to the Government, until the weather moderated sufficiently to allow of her returning to the dock to be discharged of cargo.

DISCOURAGING FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The steamer *Honduras* arrived here yesterday direct from New-Orleans, with an urgent request from Gen. BANKS to the commanding General for a large supply of intrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Port Hudson, of which we have been anxiously hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future.

H. J. W.

The following General Orders, issued by Gen. HUNTER, will doubtless be found interesting.

GEN. HUNTER'S GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 20, 1863.

No. 3.—Agreeably to special instructions from the Government, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department of the South.

It is with sincere pleasure that the General Commanding returns to this Department—the brave men of the North, whose destiny has been here cast, having never failed, although without many opportunities for great distinction, to do their whole duty when called upon—as witness Port Royal, Pulaski, James Island and Pocotaligo, names to which every soldier of the command may look back with pride. Although not always successful—a thing depending on causes often beyond their control—they have the fully equal merit of always having deserved success.

In view of the active operations about to commence in this Department, the General Commanding would remind officers and enlisted men of the absolute necessity of a strict, prompt and unquestioning obedience to all orders. Without implicit, complete and hearty obedience, an army is a mere mob. With discipline, there is safety, honor, and the full assurance of being able to render substantial service to our country. The General Commanding would deeply regret should a single man be killed while basely deserting his colors; but he would remind all officers that it is their imperative duty instantly to put to death any officer or enlisted man who shall be found deserting his brave comrades who are doing their duty in front. Each officer who may find it necessary to execute this prompt punishment of cowardice and treason, will, as soon after the act as the exigencies of the service may permit, report what he has done to these headquarters, giving the name of the traitor slain and of such witnesses as can prove the justification of the penalty.

No officer or soldier will leave the battle-field for the purpose of taking off the wounded, who will be much better attended to by the ambulance-men and the nurses. Poor wounded men, helpless in the hands of their torturers, are often mangled to death while being improperly carried from the battle-field by renegades, who use the pretence of humanity as a cloak for their anxiety to secure their own safety, regardless of the sufferings of their victims.

The attention of all Commanding Officers in this Department is urgently drawn to General Orders No. 26 from these Headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 15, series of 1862, and the same will be read at the head of each Brigade, Regiment, Company and Detachment on the parade next succeeding the issuing and receipt of this order. The General Commanding desires that in all ways and by every means within their power, Regimental and Company Officers will impress upon their men the importance of having a perfect mastery of, and reliance upon, their bayonets.

The following named officers are announced as the Staff of the Major-General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, Chief of Staff and Chief of Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major Edw. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Israel R. Sealy, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
Surgeon Charles H. Crane, Medical Director.
Major E. E. Paulding, Chief Paymaster.
Capt. James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers.
Capt. John W. Todd, Chief of Ordnance.
Col. James D. Fessenden, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Edward Wright, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. W. Thompson, A. C. S., Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Wm. R. Dole, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Volney Hickox, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Samuel W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Arthur M. Kinzie, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Richard Skinner, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Such vacancies as exist in the Staff will be filled and announced in subsequent orders.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

[Official copy.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.

ORDERS.—In view of the probability of an early return to his command and of the prospect of an active campaign, Maj.-Gen. HUNTER desires to remind the officers of his Staff of the responsibility resting upon each of them to enter upon his duties prepared in all respects to contribute his best efforts to the success of the cause in which he is engaged.

It is believed that the duties, especially pertaining to Aids-de-Camp and officers acting in that capacity as connected with active operations in the field, have not uniformly received the attention and study which *their delicate nature and vital importance imperatively require. The responsibility which these officers* necessarily assume cannot be overestimated, the mischief which may result from misapprehension of their duties or carelessness or error in discharging them is incalculable. These duties are various and arduous, but it is as the vehicle of communication between the Commanding General and his subordinates that the trust reposed in them assumes its greatest importance, and chiefly taxes their fidelity and capacity. Accuracy and promptitude are alike indispensable. The memory must be faithful, the observation keen, the attention unflagging. The most essential plans will constantly depend for success or failure upon their activity, vigilance and intelligence.

The official experience of the Aid-de-Camp should furnish a complete and accurate record of the transactions in which he has been employed, leaving no room for doubt or uncertainty as to facts connected with the carrying out of his instructions. Written memoranda should be made whenever practicable. The minute details of time and place and circumstances connected with the transmittal of orders in the field should especially be observed, and preserved with scrupulous care. It will often happen that by this means, and by no other, failure can be traced to its true cause, and false conclusions avoided. In the absence of such a record, disasters remain unexplained, investigation is baffled, censure and praise are alike liable to be misapplied.

The officers of Gen. HUNTER's Staff are therefore enjoined to give this subject their most serious attention, and to omit nothing which care and forethought can supply to insure the success of their future efforts.

In order that no embarrassment may arise from deficiencies of outfit, it is announced that each officer acting in this capacity will be required to possess as part of his equipment and have constantly in readiness *a reliable watch, a field order-book* supplied with pencils and envelopes, and a *sabretache*, or similar receptacle, to be worn upon the person for carrying orders, &c.

2. Orders in the field will be, so far as practicable, in writing, and will bear upon their face and upon the envelope containing them, the day, hour and minute of their issue. The envelope will be returned with a memorandum of the day, hour and minute when received, signed by the officer receiving the same.

3. In delivering verbal orders, the strictest care will be taken in all cases expressly to cite the authority of the General by whose command the order is given. By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.

(Official.) ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—¶ I. The General Commanding has learned with regret that the officers and soldiers of this command are being greatly imposed upon by combinations of unauthorized tradesmen, who have settled within the military lines of this Department, and who now assume to act as Post Sutlers without contributing anything to the Post Fund for the benefit of the soldiers, or holding themselves subject to the usages and regulations of the army for the government of traders within military lines.

SECTION 1. It is therefore ordered that the commanding officers of all Posts within this Department, including Port Royal Island, Hilton Head Island, Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West and such other Posts as are now or may hereafter be established, shall at once proceed to appoint intelligent and reliable Councils of Administration, before which Councils all tradesmen at each post, sutlers, clothiers, &c., &c., shall appear with full lists of the prices charged for the articles retailed by them, together with invoices showing the cost prices of such articles; and each Council of Administration shall then establish rates of price for all articles to be sold by such tradesmen, allowing a liberal margin of profit in view of any risks incurred by such persons carrying on business within military lines, but sternly setting their faces against the extortionate system of overcharging now in vogue throughout the Department. The Councils of Administration are also authorized to make such other regulations as they shall see fit, subject to the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post, approved by these headquarters.

SEC. 2. The rates of price fixed by the Councils of Administration shall be printed and distributed through the commands, and two copies of the same shall be placed and kept in each store subject to be seen by all who enter to make purchases; and any tradesman or sutler who shall be found charging in excess of the rates as established, shall forfeit all rights in the Department, and shall be sent North, having liberty to take his goods with him, by the first available opportunity.

SEC. 3. The commanding officers of all posts will be held strictly responsible that the wants of their commands are not imposed upon; and they will send to these headquarters copies of the lists of the prices *established by the Councils hereinbefore provided for.*

¶ II. All commissioned officers within the Department are strictly prohibited from engaging in any species of trade, huckstering or sutling with the men of their commands; and it shall be the duty of all officers commanding posts, brigades and regiments, to cause the immediate arrest of any officer found violating this order. By command of

Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjt.-General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Address of Gen. Hooker on Assuming Command.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The following order has just been published to the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility.

Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous cooperation of every officer and soldier in this army.

In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior.

Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late Commander, Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My Staff will be announced as soon as organized.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for the headquarters.

Rain is falling.

The wind is southwest, and the temperature of the atmosphere mild.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Departure of Gen. Foster's Expedition for Wilmington.

Gen. Naglee's Entire Command Preparing to Move.

75,000 Rebel Troops in the State.

The United States steam transport *Ellen S. Terry*, Capt. CHAPIN, arrived at this port yesterday, having left Newbern, N. C., on the 20th inst., and Hatteras Inlet on the 23d. She brings 14 cabin and 70 steerage passengers, mostly sick, discharged and furloughed soldiers.

An expedition, comprising three gunboats and a number of transports, under command of Gen. FOSTER, sailed from Hatteras Inlet on Saturday, 24th inst., destination supposed to be Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with quick dispatch, and would sail soon. Probably it has the same destination. It is said that it will comprise the entire command of Gen. NAGLEE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 20. VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 26.

Capt. [illegible], of the Third New-York Artillery, stationed at Fort Hatteras, has received authority from Major-Gen. FOSTER to raise a battalion of artillery from the citizens there, and with excellent prospects of success. Major-Gen. FOSTER is desirous of the organization of loyal native North Carolina regiments of artillery and cavalry.

From Southern papers received here, it appears that great consternation and excitement has been occasioned in the interior by the reported concentration of National troops in this Department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and another force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe that the Army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny, hence their withdrawal of troops to these points.

The Preparations for the Great Expedition.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 26.

A gentleman reached this city this morning, who left Newbern on Tuesday last. He came by way of the canal to Norfolk, on a Government dispatch boat. At the time he left, the principal expedition had not sailed, but it was expected that it would in a short time. There was a large number of steamers at Beaufort, and large bodies of troops between that place and Newbern. It was reported that two iron-clads sailed from Beaufort on the 18th. The Fifth and Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiments expected to go on this expedition.

A small expedition, in command of Gen. AMORY, left on Saturday, and had advanced as far as Pollocksville, twelve miles out. They drove in the enemy's pickets and several wagon loads of stores, &c., captured from the rebels, had reached Newbern. They ascertained that the roads above Pollocksville were obstructed by fallen trees. There had been no fighting reported. It was expected that Gen. AMORY's command would return in a day or two, when the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment would be detailed to provost duty at Newbern, in place of the Seventeenth. Nothing was known of the enemy's force in front, but it was reported that there were 40,000 men at Kinston, and 20,000 at Goldsboro, with ubiquitous Stonewall JACKSON in command.

The sick at Newbern were well cared for, the hospitals being comfortable and supplied with everything needed. The troops were satisfied with their rations, but were anxious to see the Paymaster. Some of them had not been paid for six or seven months. The place was overstocked with sutlers' goods.

Two mail steamers from Newbern are now probably on their way to New-York. One of them is now due there.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from a member of the Massachusetts Forty-fourth, dated Jan. 16:

We are the only nine months' men bound off on the new expedition, which we call a complete refutation of any depreciatory remarks in regard to the regiment. About the expedition, nobody knows where we are going, but all know that it is a big thing which will give honor to all engaged, and, in the end, either in combination with others, or by the Eighteenth Army Corps alone, Charleston will fall and go on our banner with Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, already there.

We learn that another gentleman who left Newbern on the 20th, brings the intelligence that Lieut. [illegible], of the Forty-fifth Regiment, arrived that afternoon with dispatches for Gen. FOSTER from Gen. AMORY's Expedition. Gen. AMORY's command had driven a force of about 1,500 rebels from a place 20 or 30 miles above Newbern, and was then on its return, having accomplished its object.

The Forty-fifth had not lost a man.

A letter received in this city, to-day, announces the death, on Sunday, the 18th, of Corp. ALFRED J. UPHAM, of Co. G, Forty-fourth Regiment. He had been sick but a day or two. The deceased, who was only 19 years old, was a son of GEO. W. UPHAM, Esq., of this city. Prior to enlisting, he was in the house of TILTON, WHEELWRIGHT & Co.

A letter from a member of Company E, Capt. SPENCER RICHARDSON, Forty-fourth Regiment, written on the 17th, says that company now occupies the position of color company. On the 16th, Gen. FOSTER issued an order, authorizing all the regiments that took part in the late expedition to inscribe the words "Kinston," "Whitehall" and "Goldsboro" on their banners. The writer says the Forty-fourth will have something to show worth seeing. He hoped to see "Wilmington" and "Charleston" added, which would be glory enough.

THE PRISONERS OF ARKANSAS POST.

Their Arrival at Cairo—Gen. Churchill—What he says of the Surrender—The Power of the Gunboats—Destitute Condition of the Troops—Their Ignorance of the Causes of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The advance guard of the rebel prisoners lately captured at Arkansas Post arrived here yesterday evening, including Gen. CHURCHILL, the commander of all the defences of the Arkansas, and the [illegible] officers attached to the various regiments. They came up on three steamers—the [illegible], *Sam Gaty*, and *John J. Roe*. Gen. CHURCHILL was aboard the [illegible]. He takes his captivity very coolly, chats freely of the events through which he has lately passed, and in common with the other officers, attributes their final defeat and capture to the destructive effect of the gunboat fleet upon their fortifications, which they had deemed almost impregnable. Our heavy calibers, however, were too much for their casemates of oak and railroad iron, penetrating them like so much pasteboard. Their guns were dismounted or broken by our accurate rifle practice, and the gunners killed by our shot and the flying splinters of wood and iron which were scattered in showers among the rebel troops inside the fort. Two feet of one rebel 9-inch casemate gun was knocked off by a 64-pound shot from one of the Union gunboats, but the enemy continued to load and fire the piece several times, even in its shattered condition.

The rebel troops are in a very miserable condition for clothing, shoes and blankets; and must have suffered much during the eight days of cold weather that they have been on the Mississippi. They will be two days more in getting to St. Louis.

I conversed with some of them, and found them generally disgusted with fighting, and anxious to be at home attending to their legitimate business. As a general thing they can give no intelligible explanation of their conduct, or tell what they are in arms against the Government for. It would be safe to assert that not one in five of the whole party ever read a newspaper or wrote his own name.

There are in this batch of prisoners one General, ten Colonels; ten Lieut.-Colonels; ten Majors; one hundred Captains; two hundred Lieutenants, and some thirty or forty Adjutants, Staff officers, Quartermasters, Surgeons, &c., making a total of about five thousand—the largest batch of prisoners since Fort Donelson. There was no manifestation of mutiny on the part of the prisoners, and they were generally quiet and civil in their behavior. They were treated with all the kindness which the crowded condition of the boats permitted, and were supplied with full regular army rations until the day before the boats reached this place, when the provisions gave out, owing to the prolongation of the trip, caused by the heavy current against which they had to contend. A fresh supply of commissary stores was laid in here, and after allowing some portion of the prisoners to lay in a few little luxuries, and purchase a little whisky "for a very sick man," in some part of the boat, they again started for St. Louis. The gunboat *Lexington* convoyed the steamers to their destination. A dozen or so died coming up, and the boats stopped and buried the poor fellows on the banks of the river. One attempted to effect his escape by running away at one of these landings, and refusing to halt and return, was fired upon and killed. These troops are all from Texas, and a considerable proportion are [illegible].

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers during the last 24 hours have fallen slightly.

DE SOTO.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Escape of the Rebel Steamer Oreto from Mobile.

Her Arrival at Havana with 1,700 Bales of Cotton on Board.

A BOSTON BRIG DESTROYED BY HER.

The Doings of the Alabama off Galveston.

Capt. TERRY, of the steamship *Northern Light*, arrived at this port, informs us that news had been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer *Oreto* had got out of Mobile, and captured a Boston brig, from Cuba on the 17th, off Tortugas, and sunk her.

The *Oreto* escaped on the morning of the 15th inst. She had been in the harbor four months, and was at the time carefully watched by our cruisers, [illegible] in number. The blockading vessels consisted of the *Susquehanna*, Commodore HITCHCOCK's flagship; the *Kanawha*, *Oneida*, *Cuyler*, *Pembina*, *Kennebec*, and three others.

It had been arranged that one vessel—the *Pembina*, which was of light draft—should lie over or beyond the bar, and in case of a movement of the *Oreto* should fire a gun, and that the *Cuyler* and the *Oneida*, the swiftest of the gunboats, should give chase.

The Captain of the *Pembina* discovered the pirate passing out at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, but instead of firing, ran down to the fleet, and signaled the two vessels appointed for the chase. The *Oneida* misunderstood the signal and went in the wrong direction; the *Cuyler* put off after the *Oreto*, followed by the *Pembina*.

The chase continued for several hours. At one time the *Cuyler* was within four miles of the *Oreto*; but it is represented that the vessels were not in sight during a part of the chase.

The *Oreto* went in the direction of Havana, and by the arrival of a [illegible] at New-Orleans, it was ascertained that the pirate had reached Havana, and that she had on board one thousand seven hundred bales of cotton.

On her passage she sunk the brig, of which the name is not ascertained. The vessel was, however, loaded with sugar.

It should be explained that a rebel boat loaded with cotton was expected to pass out of Mobile harbor and get our vessels in chase, when the *Oreto* would escape. The *Pembina* mistook the *Oreto* for that boat.

Eight of the blockaders were at Mobile harbor at last advices; the *Cuyler*, which carried an armament much inferior to that of the *Oreto*, has not been heard from.

News of a battle at Berwick Bay, eighty miles from New-Orleans, by the Mississippi River, between a brigade of our troops under Gen. WEITZEL, and a force of the rebels, had reached New-Orleans. The rebels were beaten, but there were no particulars.

It was considered certain that the vessel which sunk the Federal vessel *Hatteras* was the pirate *Alabama*. The fight was very severe, and the *Hatteras* went down with her flag flying. Bloody clothing was found in the vicinity of the fight, but it is not known what was the fate of the crew.

Reform at West Point.

"West Point has as good a right as any institution in the land to a complete and generous course of study, that develops every form of intellectual force and moral worth.

"We hope yet to see the day when this will be realized."—*Times of Jan. 21.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Senator LANE, of Kansas, proposes to write upon the tomb of the Republic, "Died of West Point."

That institution may well hold him and others in like position responsible for [illegible] concede to it.

The annual reports of the Board of Visitors, the report of the Commission under the [illegible] section of the act of Congress of June 21, 1860, to examine into its organization, &c., abundantly reveal its defects and wants. But when has it ever been able to arrest the ear of legislation and bring it to the rescue? Civilians from all parts of the land, its professors, officers, graduates and cadets, have frankly and fully spoken their minds and given their testimony. And there the matter ended, until the day of trouble came, and then Senators become indignant, and cry out "Died of West Point."

These reports reveal: 1. The evil upon which you have put your finger—"Not making native capacity, with some mental discipline, a criterion for admission."

2. Want of a course of study in all respects adapted to its aims—impossible until the first evil be removed.

3. Want of schools of practice after graduation.

The remedy for the first evil, is to encourage and assist the States, to establish State military schools, with a one or two years' course, and send thence the tried, proved and most excellent, to West Point, for a three years' course. The remedy for the second may be found in a revision of the present course by a commission not exclusively of military men. For the third, special schools of practice for the several arms, their instruction harmonized, as far as possible, by a joint commission, in which each would be represented.

[illegible]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

FURTHER RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

Speech of the Emperor at the Opening of the French Legislative Body.

MEDIATION POSTPONED.

Debate in the Spanish Chambers on Mexican Affairs.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 14th January, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Anglo* arrived at Queenstown at 7 P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The *Observer* says: "Reports have been in circulation for some days past to the effect that the Emperor of the French had renewed his proposal of joint mediation between the contending parties in America. We have reason to believe that no offer of the kind has been made to her Majesty's Government, and further, that the Emperor has distinctly intimated to Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, that it is not his intention to submit any proposition for the settlement of the question in dispute between the Northern and Southern States."

A county meeting was held at Worcester on Saturday last to raise funds for the relief of the Lancashire distress. Lord Lyttleton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. In moving a resolution, Earl Dudley referred to the American war, and expressed his opinion that the time had come when the Southern States should be recognized as an independent nation. In this opinion Mr. Lygon, M. P., coincided. Sir J. Packington urged the people of Worcestershire not to imagine that the distress in Lancashire was passing away. He believed it would continue for some time, and he did not look for any early relief by the influx of cotton from America.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin, says: "A more decided movement in favor of peace is taking place in the United States."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: Trade in Paris was still brisk last week, both among wholesale merchants and shopkeepers.

It has been remarked that the scarcity of cotton has insensibly caused a change in the habits of consumers, and that woolen stuffs have, in some measure, taken the place of cotton cloths.

The trade in petroleum continues to increase with extraordinary rapidity, and promises to become of so much profit and importance to the country as to render it essential that the commercial public should not allow the business in it to be restricted by vague alarm as to danger attending its storage. The Minister of the Interior of Belgium has declared that this oil is not to be considered as one of the articles of inflammable merchandise which must be treated as essentially dangerous.

Her Majesty's ships *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Revenge* and *Resistance*, have returned to Lisbon from their cruise.

The American ship *Nabob* was wrecked, Nov. 5, off Hong Kong, in a typhoon. Seven men drowned and fourteen men saved.

The assembling of the Italian Parliament is appointed to take place on the 28th.

The Swiss Federal Assembly was opened Jan. 12. In the Council of the Estates, the President touched upon the apprehension that might be entertained for the future.

Without entering into particulars of American affairs, the President expressed a hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention, as was the case in Switzerland during the period of the Sunderbund.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Address of the Emperor at the Opening of the Legislative Body.

The Session of the Senate and Corps Législatif was opened on the 12th by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The Legislative Body is about to commence its last Session. To have anticipated the term fixed by the Constitution would have been, in my opinion, an act of ingratitude toward the Chamber, of mistrust toward the country.

The times have passed when it was thought necessary to take advantage of a happy incident to make sure of the votes of a restricted number of electors. At the present day, when every one is aware that the masses no longer possess the restlessness of former times, convictions do not change at the slightest breath which seems to agitate the political atmosphere.

As we now meet for the last time, it is advisable to cast a retrospective glance upon what we have done together during the last five years; for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years that a correct judgment can be formed of the consequent spirit with which the affairs of the country have been managed.

It is a usual thing to suspect in the acts of sovereigns some secret motive or some mysterious combination. Yet my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of nations toward a better position; to develop our commercial relations with those countries toward which we are drawn closer by a greater community of interests; to erase from diplomatic parchments the old questions of litigation, so as to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding; to insist finally, upon a full reparation for any insult offered to our flag, for any prejudice against our countrymen.

It is thus that, according to circumstances, I have been enabled to carry out these principles.

In the East, the national wish of the Danubian Principalities to form only one people, could not find us unconcerned, and our support has contributed to cement their union.

We have given our support to what we thought justifiable in the grievances of Syria and of Montenegro, and of the Christians of Syria, without disavowing the rights of the Ottoman Porte.

Our arms have defended the independence of Italy without tampering with revolution—without altering after the day of battle our friendly relations with our adversaries, even for a day—without abandoning the Holy Father, whom our honor and our past engagements bound us to support.

We have suppressed the causes of misunderstanding which might have arisen with Spain, either from the non-delimination of the frontier line, or from the old debt of 1823; and with Switzerland the difference respecting the Valley of the Dappes.

Commercial treaties have been, or are on the eve of being, concluded with England, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, and Switzerland.

Finally, expeditions to China, Cochin-China, and Mexico prove that there are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honor of France remains unpunished. Such facts could not be accomplished without complications. Duty always advances through danger. Nevertheless, France has been increased by two provinces. The barriers which separated us from our neighbors have been removed; a vast territory has been thrown open to our activity in the far East; and, what is better than conquests, we have acquired claims to the sympathy of the inhabitants, without losing the confidence and the esteem of the Governments.

During the years recently passed I have been enabled to have personal interviews with most of the reigning Sovereigns, and from those interviews friendly relations have arisen, which are so many guarantees for the peace of Europe. This peace cannot be disturbed by the events which have just taken place in Greece.

This brief sketch of the past is a guarantee to you for the future, and, despite the pressure of counteracting events and of opposing opinions, I hope that you will admit that I have always unflinchingly followed the same line of conduct. As more particularly regards our position at home, I have endeavored, on the one hand, by a complete amnesty, to obliterate, as far as I could, the remembrance of our civil discords; and, on the other hand, to increase the importance of the great bodies of the State.

I have called you to take a more direct part in the Government. I have given to parliamentary debates all the guarantees which freedom of discussion could claim. I have relinquished a prerogative hitherto deemed indispensable, so as to allow the Legislative Body to control the expenses in a more absolute manner, and to give more solidity to the bases upon which public credit rests.

To reduce our expenses, the army and navy estimates have been considerably diminished. The floating debt has been reduced, and by the success achieved by the conversion of the Rentes a great step has been taken toward the settlement (*unification*) of that debt. The indirect revenues show a continual increase, from the simple fact of the general increase of prosperity, and the condition of the Empire would be flourishing if the war in America had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry. *The forced stagnation of labor has caused in many districts an amount of destitution which deserves all our solicitude, and a grant will be asked from you for the support of those who with resignation submit to the effects of a misfortune which it is not in our power to put a stop to.* Nevertheless, I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, *I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference.*

I shall not now enter into details respecting various administrative improvements—such as the creation of an army reserve, the remodeling of the fleet, institutions for the benefit of the poor, great public works, encouragement to agriculture, to science, and to art, the maintenance of the prosperity of our colonies despite the suppression of the emigration of the blacks, the consolidation of our possessions in Africa, by our care in gaining the affections of the Arab population and of protecting our settlers. The report upon the condition of the Empire will give you all these measures in detail.

Useful work is still in store for the conclusion of your labors, and when you return to your respective provinces, let it not be forgotten that, if we have overcome many difficulties, and accomplished many useful acts, it must be attributed to the devoted support of the great bodies of the State, and to the harmony which has prevailed among us; nevertheless, there remains still much to be done to perfect our institutions, to disseminate good ideas, and to accustom the country to count upon itself. Tell your fellow-citizens that I shall be always ready to adopt anything in the interests of the majority, but that, if they have at heart to facilitate the work that has been commenced, to avoid conflicts which only lead to disaster, to strengthen the Constitution—which is their work—they must send to the new Chamber men who, like you, accept without reserve the present system, who prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions; men who, animated by the spirit of the age and by a true patriotism, will, by their independent spirit, enlighten the path of the Government, and who will never hesitate to place above party interest the stability of the State and the greatness of the country.

The Emperor Means Renewed Mediation.

From the London Times.

The speech of the Emperor on opening the French Chambers was expected this year with even more than usual curiosity. It was known that he could not help referring to the American war, and, from the proposals made to England and Russia a few weeks since, there was reason to believe that he would not lose the opportunity of again counseling justice and moderation. This expectation has been fulfilled. The Emperor in his speech on Monday adhered fully to the policy of M. Drouyn de L'Huys' dispatch, and more than intimated that he should renew his attempt at mediation. Speaking of the distress which the war has brought on French industry, he says: "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." That the Emperor would retain his opinion on the subject of the war was to be expected, *but it was not at all certain that he would explain so decisively to his Legislature and the world that his plan of mediation had not been abandoned.* The speech of the Emperor is another step in the direction indicated by the dispatch of his Foreign Minister. Again the Americans are told in effect that the war which the North is waging against the South will be without result, that the country is being exhausted in a contest the evils of which are felt more widely than those of any other of the present age, and that Europe cannot remain indifferent to the barbarity which shows itself every day more and more. *There can now be hardly a doubt that the French Emperor will take every occasion to urge on the Federals the necessity of bringing this war to a close.* It is probable that the United States Minister, Mr. Dayton, has already heard all that he can say against the enterprise in which the Federal Government is engaged. The deliberate judgment of Europe has been given by the mouth of the French Emperor, and though no formal offer of mediation has yet reached Washington, yet morally a most earnest interference has taken place. The speech of Monday is but the solemn reiteration of those opinions which the Emperor has never concealed from either belligerent. It is a declaration that the progress of the war during the last two months has but confirmed him in the wisdom of his former policy, and that the time is approaching when a European Sovereign may fitly interpose to stop the slaughter.

As a politician and a soldier, Napoleon may be satisfied with the accuracy of his judgment when he declared that the South would not submit and could not be subjugated. Since M. Drouyn de L'Huys wrote his dispatch the fortune of war has more than ever inclined to the side of the Confederates. In a great battle they have defeated the main army of their enemies, and demonstrated that Virginia and Richmond may be held indefinitely against all the hosts that President Lincoln can send against them. Such being the condition of the war, the French Emperor may justly ask whether Europe is to sit still and make no effort to save a civilized and Christian society from the miseries that are coming on it. The exhaustion of the country and the brutalizing of the people are the only results which may be clearly foreseen if the war lasts, and the Emperor will do a good work if by any wise and temperate advances he can persuade the Federals to desist from their hopeless enterprise.

Mexican Affairs in Spain—Important Debate.

The discussion on Mexican affairs was continued on the 10th in the Cortes.

Señor Olozaga, after stating that he considered Spain had not obtained a sufficient indemnity for the expenses of the expedition to Cochin-China, censured Collantes for not having replied to Señor Mon on the subject of his conversation respecting the Archduke Maximilian having been put forward as a candidate by France. He stated that although Señor Collantes was aware, on Oct. 15, of this circumstance, the treaty was signed on the 20th without any protest on the part of Spain.

"It was the duty of Spain," he said, "to support the election of a Spanish Prince only." He expressed a hope that the Mexicans would ultimately triumph over foreign invasion.

Señor Olozaga further stated that Señor Collantes was perfectly aware of the schemes of Gen. Almonte, and that he ought to have given instructions to prevent the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. He said that Spain had lost in Mexico 2,000,000 piasters and a great number of her soldiers, without obtaining any result; and considered that the Cabinet ought either to have disapproved the reëmbarkation of Gen. Prim and sent back troops to Mexico, or have tendered its resignation should circumstances have prevented it from so doing. After the return of Señor Mon from Paris, Señor Collantes ought not, in his opinion, have sent another Ambassador to Paris.

Señor Olozaga considered that the offer of the Emperor to again accept the aid of Spanish troops was a mere form, and thought that it would be patriotic to commemorate the 2d of May, 1808, that day so fatal to Spain. He concluded by appealing to the Ministry to leave it to others to settle the questions now pending.

Señor Canovas then spoke, and declared that although agreeing with the policy of the Cabinet in general, he did not concur with it on the Mexican question.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 13.

Consols dull, closing at 92⅞ for money, and 92¾@93 for Feb. 5.

At the Bank to-day there was again a full demand for discount.

French Rentes fell ¼; quoted 70f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 12 AND 13.

The demand for Cotton has been moderate, and sales for the two days do not exceed 7,000 bales; 4,000 on speculation and for export. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JAN. 13.

Only a retail business was done in Wheat, but holders insisted on full prices. Flour was neglected, but without change in value. Indian Corn attracted attention, and a good business was reported at from 32s. 6d. for imperfect, and 33s.@33s. 3d. for prime mixed; white, 31s.@32s. 6d., at the close.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JAN. 12.

Market dull, at rates of last week.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—JAN. 12.

Sugar easier. Coffee firm, at full prices. Rice steady. Tallow quiet, at 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

COTTON—Sales of the two days, 7,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened irregular and dull, but a reaction was occasioned by the American news per *Etna*, and there is a more buoyant tone this morning.

Trade Report—At Manchester the market is firmer, especially for Shirtings.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer, and advanced 6d.@9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef heavy. Pork very dull. Bacon declining. Butter firm for fine. Lard steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Rosin—no sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

London, Tuesday, 13th—evening.

Consols 92⅞ for money; good demand for discount at bank.

American Stocks—Sales advanced. United States Fives advanced ½. Erie advanced 1; Illinois Central Shares advanced 1. Pennsylvania Bonds advanced 1.

The Navy and its Mechanical Deficiencies—A Reply to "Vindex."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 20th, "Vindex" complains that I attempt to attach his "grave accusations" contained in his communication of the 1st, "with verbal criticism of the minor points." Does "Vindex" mean that the discussion of the efficiency of the "cut-off" is a minor point, and that a plain statement of facts is merely verbal criticism? or does he mean what he says in his communication of the 1st, that "the merit of the *Iroquois* consists not in lightness of model, but *in her power*; and her superiority is that she is propelled by working steam expansively, and using the best form of slide valve cut-off now known?" After this statement, he goes on to inform us that Mr. Isherwood had published to the world that the "cut-off" was of no advantage on steam engines, and then says: "Of course, every one who ever paid the coal-bills of a steam engine knows how utterly false this is." Does not this mean, Mr. Editor, that if the *Iroquois* had not a "cut-off," the best now known, she would be a failure, and that working steam expansively by an independent "cut-off" is the sole cause of her success; that Mr. Isherwood has failed because he has not put these "cut-offs" in the sloops-of-war and the gunboats; and that every one who ever paid coal-bills for engines knows it to be so. But when I show, by facts which he or any one else who pleases can investigate for themselves, that large mills can be run just as economically without cut-offs as with them, the premises "Vindex" lays down for the foundation of his "grave accusations," then become mere minor points, and the facts disproving them mere verbal criticism.

The comparison "Vindex" undertakes to make between Messrs. Heckers' and the Brooklyn mill is sophistical; because, the statement that Messrs. Heckers' mills take more than fifty pounds of coal to grind a barrel of flour, and the Brooklyn mill "grinds a barrel with not *less than twenty pounds of coal*," leaves it to the reader's imagination to fix any number of pounds he chooses. For the purposes of this discussion I will *imagine* that the Brooklyn mill consumes less coal per barrel than the Heckers' mills; yet, even this does not prove that the economy is due to its engine "*having a cut-off with a long range of expansion.*" If the Messrs. Hecker find it beneficial to the success of their business to conduct their "milling" operations by a system requiring more power to grind a barrel of flour than the Brooklyn mill proprietors do, and if they use the power of the engines for other than "milling" purposes at the same time, then it is a commercial question for them to decide, and not one in relation to "cut-offs."

"Vindex" next takes exception that, because I showed by making the strongest extract condemning the use of "cut-offs" to be found in Mr. Isherwood's book, (to which he referred and made a basis for his attack on him,) and remarked that he (Isherwood) "only condemned certain complicated kinds, which he had found practically and experimentally to be useless over and above the more simple ones." This he charges "is a mere trick of words." Why is "Vindex" compelled to change his ground on account of a mere trick of words, and make a garbled quotation from a report (not Isherwood's) of a Board of Chief Engineers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate experimentally the value of "cut-offs," who, after long and patient experiments on the engine (with a "Sickles cut-off" attached) of a naval steamer, reported in effect that they were useless appendages to steam engines?

I think it pertinent in this connection to remark, that three members of this Board commenced this investigation with quite as strong opinions in favor of "cut-offs" as "Vindex" has, but came out of it very much in the condition we might suppose the "carrions" would in "Vindex's" imaginary race with *Flora Temple*. Why don't he stick to his text, which was that Isherwood had "published a book, (the only one he had ever seen,) in which every material proposition is demonstrably false." Give us the proof, "Vindex," and don't set up your dictum to prove that Isherwood is "unsupported by men of recognized knowledge in the world, and sets in the face of notorious innumerable facts to the contrary."

"Vindex" charges me with making a false issue, by showing that the best engineering talent in the world has adopted the slide valve as the best. He says *he knows* that poppet valves are the best, but he don't tell us *how* he knows it; therefore, we must suppose, the best engineering talent in the world are ignoramuses compared with him. But let us look a little into the matter of this false issue and see how true the charge is. "Vindex" says, "*I said nothing against the use of slide valves.*" What does it mean where he says he has ascertained the particulars of the failure of four sloops-of-war built by Mr. Isherwood:—the *Ossipee*, *Juniata*, *Monongahela*, and *Lackawanna*. "The *Ossipee's* valves, made for simplicity, so cut by their own action as to be unfit for use;" the *Juniata* "has cut her valves so as to be unfit for service;" the *Monongahela* "has cut her *simple* valves so that she is unfit for use"; and the *Lackawanna*, "she has not yet made her trial trip, but, as she is just like all the others, no doubt she will have the same *fate*." Now, here are four vessels, all having slide valves, which have failed (according to "Vindex") because, not that the independent "cut-off" would have saved them, (*for it could in no possible way as a cut-off do it*,) but because the builders of the engines have failed to put the proper metal in the cylinders, or valves, or both—not *willfully*, but in consequence of not having sufficient experience in building *large* slide-valve engines; and "Vindex" knows it, if he has a tithe of the knowledge about steam engineering he professes to have. I make a false issue, indeed! I deny it, and hurl back the accusation. I charge him with making a false issue, by calling these sloops-of-war failures, because of their engines not having independent "cut-offs."

"Vindex" asserts—"A good cut-off engine uses only less than two and a quarter pounds" of coal per horse power. I assert it requires more than forty per cent. more coal to do it, and that it will make no material difference, whether an independent "cut-off" is attached or not on engines properly proportioned to do their work. Here is the issue broadly stated. If "Vindex" wishes to discuss it, he has the initiative, but he must confine himself to facts, and not to theories and false comparisons.

The independent "cut-off" will never make fast ships, for the conditions necessary to make them are founded on truths, not fallacies. The independent "cut-off" is a fallacy, and the neophyte who depends upon it must *fail*. CRUCIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

OBITUARY.

—Rev. JOHN T. COIT, died at Albion, N. Y., on Jan. 23. He was a native of Buffalo; graduated at Yale College in 1844; pursued his theological studies at Andover and Auburn; spent some time in Europe, and upon his return, took charge of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, whence he was called to a Presbyterian Church at Albion, where he preached for five years, and then accepted a call to fill again the same pulpit in Rochester which he had formerly occupied. He had arranged to exchange with Rev. Mr. Name, of Albion, the Sunday preceding his death, but on entering the pulpit was suddenly and violently attacked with inflammation of the lungs, which terminated fatally.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draw-bridge Accident on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—BODY OF THE UNKNOWN BOY IDENTIFIED.

An inquest was summoned before Coroner DONNELLY, at Hudson City, Monday, when the following evidence was taken:

Samuel D. Harrison testified—I reside in Newark, and am a sash and blind maker; was on the train with the engineer on Saturday morning that left Newark at 6 o'clock; was on the engine, standing on the fireman's side, when it was precipitated into the river; we were about twenty feet from the draw when I noticed that it was off; the whistle did not blow until we arrived at the bridge-tender's house; have rode with the engineer before; every time I went down with him he shut off the steam at about the same place he did on Saturday; I saw a light as the engine passed it; saw the engineer step on the fireman's side as soon as he shut off steam and look out of the window, and suppose he was looking for the signal; John Vinson, the fireman, and myself and the engineer were on the locomotive; think you cannot see the signal on the engineer's side of the locomotive; think there is a curve in the road which, I think, prevents the engineer from seeing the signal; have heard the engineer say previous to this occurrence that the light was not arranged as it should be, and it was very difficult for him to see it, and if they did not arrange it different there would be an accident some time or other; when the engine went into the river the fireman was on the tender, in the act of putting on the brake; I went down in the river with the locomotive; when I first saw the draw out of place we were about twenty feet from the bridge; did not see anybody at or near the draw; a man might have been there and I not see him, but I think if there had been I would have been likely to have seen him; the engineer blowed the whistle, as though he apprehended danger, and tried to reverse the engine; there was about sixty pounds of steam on; have never noticed the engineer to blow the whistle in that neighborhood before; he always shut off the steam when he crossed the bridge; after I saw that the bridge was open, I stepped upon the tender, and as the locomotive went down I was thrown against the boiler; neither the engineer or Vinson made any effort to get off; do not know whether the fireman jumped off or not; as soon as I got to the top of the water I tried to swim toward the end of the draw, but the tide was against me, and a boat finally came, and I was rescued; think the engineer and Vinson were drowned, as they did not make any effort to save themselves; the engineer had hold of the throttle and the lever when the locomotive went down; have known the engineer about three years, and have never seen him intoxicated; the train was running at the usual speed.

Charles W. Rodgers testified—I reside in Newark, and am a cane cutter in Park-row, New-York; was on the train that left Newark on Saturday at 6 A. M.; was sitting some five seats from the front door in the passenger car; the first intimation I had of danger was a shrill whistle for brakes down; the second blast seemed to be cut off suddenly; I did not know we were on the bridge, but supposed we were near the crossing on the Erie track, where they always blow to brake up; almost instantly there was a crash of the passenger and baggage car coming together, and the end of the passenger car was stove in; I supposed we were off the track with the steam cut off and the lever reversed; I rose from my seat and walked toward the rear, when I perceived a sudden jerk, as though the baggage car had broken the coupling and dropped off the end of the bridge; the rear brakeman came in and said we were on the end of the bridge, and advised us to jump off, as something had given way; stepped off on the bridge, when I saw some persons in the water, crying for help, saw the baggage car floating off with some persons clinging to it, but it was so dark I could not distinguish one from another, or how many there were; some one in the water called for a boat; it occurred to me that there might be a boat there, and I started for the bridge-tender's house, and went as far as the bridge was well planked and then stopped for fear of falling through; I called loudly for a boat and rope several times; then a man came out of the bridge-tender's house who, I suppose, was the bridge-tender; he had nothing on but a shirt and pantaloons and was barefooted; I asked if there was a boat; he said there was one on the pier, by the draw; the man then went and jumped down on the pier; just at that time I saw a yawl thrown over from the pier; then looked up and saw the signal burning for the first time; had not thought about it or looked for it until this time, which was about five minutes after I got out of the car; the bridge-tender's wife was on the bridge at this time; she said the bridge was left open every night after the last train passes over; the brakeman came to me with his lamp and asked me to go with him; we walked down together toward the Newark turnpike bridge; we had not proceeded far before we discovered two persons struggling through the mud and rushes; one of them was the fireman and the other was a passenger; the brakeman returned with them, and I took the lantern and continued on down the river, but could find no other person; came opposite the floating wreck of the baggage car and called repeatedly, but could get no answer; a man named Skillman, halloed from the opposite side of the river and said he was safe; I then returned to the bridge-tender's house, and told the conductor, Mr. Havens, I should return to Newark; the conductor requested me to have a locomotive and car sent up; I left about seven o'clock; after going about three-fourths of a mile I overtook a man, apparently a laborer; in conversation he said he was going up to get some whisky for the men that were wet; this was the first that I knew that he had been where the accident occurred; I said, "It is a sad accident, and I think the bridge-tender must have been asleep;" he replied, "It don't do for a man in such a position to be broken of his rest at nights, up with a house full until 11 or 12 o'clock at night;" I arrived at the Morris and Essex Depot shortly before 8 o'clock, delivered the message, and then went home; the signal light was burning very dim, and do not think it could be seen across the river; two passengers, the brakeman and myself were the only persons I saw on the end of the bridge, with the exception of the man that came out of the house with pants on and barefooted.

The other testimony taken was corroborative of the above. The rear brakeman was examined, but nothing new was elicited, and, shortly after 5 P. M., the inquest was adjourned until to-day, when additional evidence will be introduced.

The body of the boy, who was partially dressed in soldier's clothes, and upon which the inquest is being held, was identified by his uncle, THOMAS CHURCH, as that of THOMAS MARLOW. The deceased was an orphan boy, his father having lost his life in the army. He resided in Newark, and had recently obtained employment in New-York. Mr. SHIPMAN, agent of the company, gave directions for everything necessary for a respectable funeral, to be furnished at the expense of the Company.

JUDGE OGDEN REQUIRES AN INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN sent for the Grand Jury, then in session, and called their attention to the railroad drawbridge accident. He said it would be their duty to investigate the whole affair thoroughly, and inquire into all the facts of the case, and if any person was found guilty of negligence, to find a bill against them. The Judge also explained under what circumstances the Railroad Company would be made liable for damages.

The Bedford-street Church Scandal.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge McCunn.

The case of JOHN B. FERGUSON, indicted for obtaining $1,000 from ELIZABETH C. CARTER, by false pretences, was resumed in this Court Monday morning. As on the previous days, a large audience was present, including many members of the Bedford-street Church, and quite a number of ladies.

The testimony for the defence was resumed by calling to the stand *Mr. E. Halstead*, who testified that he had known Mr. Ferguson thirty or forty years; knew the farm that he owned in Westchester County, and considered it worth, in 1860, at the time Mr. Ferguson sold it, $15,000; never knew or heard anything against Mr. Ferguson's character before this occurrence.

Cross-examined—Don't know what Ferguson paid for the farm, nor to whom he sold it, nor how much it was incumbered.

John Van Wagner, sworn—Am a house and land agent; have been in the business ten years; acted as agent for Mr. Ferguson in the sale of the house in Forty-third-street; it was sold on the 5th of April, 1860, for $3,800; was also agent for the defendant to sell his house No. 48 Carmine-street, in the February previous; I asked for the house $8,500; think I could have sold it for that sum, but Mr. Ferguson subsequently concluded not to sell it; also acted as agent for the sale of Ferguson's house in Pacific-street, Brooklyn; negotiated an exchange for the property with a man from Pennsylvania, but Mr. Ferguson backed out of the bargain.

Cross-examined—The Carmine-street house was worth, in 1861 and 1862, $7,500, in my judgment; Mr. Ferguson received $100 down for the Forty-third-street house, and $1,400 the 1st of May following, and took a mortgage for the balance.

The defence here rested their case, and the prosecution recalled to the stand, as rebutting testimony for the People, Mr. *Jas. H. Roome*, who testified that Mr. Ferguson told him that the Carmine-street house brought $3,800 on the foreclosure of John McLean's mortgage.

Cross-examined—It was in my store that Mr. Ferguson told me this, and it was within twelve days after the Church Arbitration Committee rendered their decision; I never owned a foot of real estate in this City.

Counsel for the defence then called *John McLean*, to show that he offered to Mrs. Carter, at the Church trial, to keep the Carmine-street property one year, and give her the benefit of all the property could be sold for in the meantime above his claim. Mr. McLean was called and testified as above.

Cross-examined—I made this offer at the first hearing before the Church Committee; my claim was $5,300; I never had an offer for the property that covered my claim; the sale of the house took place in 1862; I commenced my foreclosure in October, 1861; there was only one bid at the sale of the property, which was made by me; the bid was $3,800; my mortgage was part of it for money loaned Mr. Ferguson, and part of it for rent of a house, which was occupied by Mr. Ferguson's son; I did not know when I took the mortgage that Mr. Ferguson owed Mrs. Carter anything.

Mr. Roome recalled again for the prosecution, and testified that Mr. McLean offered before the Church Committee to hold the property a year; a member of the church authorized me to offer to take the property from Mr. McLean, pay all the expenses on it, together with Mrs. Carter's claim, take a deed for it at the end of five years. Mr. McLean refused the offer.

Mrs. Carter recalled—Did not hear Mr. McLean make the offer at the church meeting; he afterward told me that he would foreclose the mortgage and sell the property, so I could get my money; he said that he did know when he took his mortgage on the Carmine-street house that there was another mortgage on the property.

Mr. McLean was recalled, and said that he never told Mrs. Carter that he did not know when he took his mortgage that there was another mortgage on the Carmine-street house; on the contrary, he told her that he did know there was such a mortgage; witness also contradicted other statements of Mrs. Carter.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, for the defence, summed up the case to the jury. He spoke for over two hours, making an able and powerful argument in behalf of his client. He laid great stress on the fact that Mrs. CARTER did not pretend to any one that any false representations were made to her by Mr. FERGUSON in order to obtain the loan until more than two years afterward; that even as late as last Spring, when she first related her grievances to the Church Committee, she did not pretend that any representations were made by FERGUSON when he borrowed the money, except about the sale of a house in Forty-third-street, and even that was not stated by her in the written complaint made to the Committee. He claimed that the whole idea of charging false representations upon Mr. FERGUSON was an afterthought, got up at the suggestion of Mr. ROOME, who had played the part of Iago in the case from the beginning, and through whose instigation it had been brought before a criminal Court. The truth was, he said, that the loan was made at the instance of Mrs. CARTER herself, who volunteered it; and that even if the representations charged had been made by Mr. FERGUSON, his subsequent conduct in giving her ample security in a mortgage, showed that he had no intention to cheat her out of the money, and therefore he could not be convicted of this offence, the very essence of which consisted in the intent to cheat.

At the conclusion of Mr. HULL's argument, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, when Mr. STEWART will sum up for the People, and the case will be given to the jury under the charge of the Court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, Mr. O. L. STEWART, Assistant District-Attorney, commenced summing up the case for the prosecution. He spoke for nearly three hours, reviewing the testimony in detail, and strenuously urging a conviction of the defendant. He did not wish, he said, in conclusion, to see the old man sent to the State Prison, and with the present Judge who sat on the bench, who was so well known to lean to the side of mercy, there was no danger that the prisoner would get a more severe punishment than he deserved. The statute had been wisely framed to suit just such cases as this, and had left to the discretion of the Court whether the penalty, in case of conviction, should be imprisonment in the State Prison, or a mere nominal fine. But it was due to the complainant in this case, who was a poor old woman, and had been cheated out of her all by the defendant, that restitution should be made, and if the friends of the prisoner, who appeared to be numerous and wealthy, would aid him in making such restitution, he had no doubt the punishment inflicted by the Court would be light.

CHARGE OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Judge McCUNN charged the jury as follows: "I congratulate you on our arrival at this point in this case. I myself have felt very unwell from the time it was first started up to the present hour. I will be very brief in my remarks. The case has been ably summed up by counsel on both sides, and perhaps my remarks would not bring any more light to the subject than has been brought by the skill and arguments of able counsel. This, gentlemen, is an ordinary case of false pretences, and yet it is an extraordinary case. It is a case in which you may perceive the church has taken a deep interest—a case I will beg leave to say should have been settled before it reached the threshold of this Court. It is, however, consolation to know that in this metropolis—in this great community—in a case of this kind, where the brethren in the church cannot settle their affairs amicably, it can come here and be considered by twelve men unbiasedly and fairly, and that a just and an honest conclusion can be arrived at.

There are three facts, gentlemen, in this case which you have to find, and on those three facts will hang your verdict. The first is, Was the money loaned? I believe there is no question about that at all. The money was loaned beyond peradventure. The next fact is, Was the money loaned on those representations, as sworn to by Mrs. CARTER? And the third fact is, Were those representations false, and were they intended to cheat and defraud her out of that thousand dollars? I believe I am now stating the case to you as fairly to the prisoner as I possibly can. These are the facts you have to find. The first is, whether he obtained the money, and after you find that fact that the money was loaned, you must go further and find whether the representations were made before the loaning of the money, for if you find they were not made before the loaning of the money you must there stop and render a verdict of acquittal. If you find, however, the representations were made, you must go further—you must find whether they were false and untrue, and whether they were made with the intention to defraud Mrs. CARTER out of the thousand dollars. In arriving at a just conclusion in this case you are to take into consideration all the surrounding circumstances. A great deal of evidence has been placed before you about certain mortgages. It is almost conceded on the part of the defence, gentlemen, that if the representations were made by the defendant, as sworn to by Mrs. CARTER, and to her, at her house in Jones-street, that they were untrue; because at the time that the representations were made it was admitted that there was a mortgage of $2,500 on the place in Carmine-street, and I believe there has been no effort on the part of the counsel for the defence to show that FERGUSON was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts, so that really the only fact you have to find in this case is, whether, at the time or before borrowing the money, the defendant in this suit represented to Mrs. CARTER that he owned the house and lot in Carmine-street, free and clear, and that he was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts. There has been a great deal of evidence given on both sides, touching irrelevant matters, that I think you have nothing to do with. I think you have nothing to do with those mortgages given after the transaction. The prosecution contends that the mortgages show an aggravation of the crime on the part of FERGUSON. They show a design on his part to get this money and appropriate the same to his own use, and prevent Mrs. Carter from getting it by a legal process in courts of civil law. The other side contends that the giving of the mortgages show an honest intent on the part of FERGUSON, and that he did not intend to cheat and defraud her out of the money when he borrowed the same. But the simple question for you to determine as I said before is, whether at the time this money was borrowed on or before the 28th or 29th of March 1860, FERGUSON said to Mrs. CARTER that he owned the house and lot No. 48 Carmine street free and clear, and that he was worth twenty or twenty-two thousand dollars over and above all his debts. Now you will remember the statement of Mrs. CARTER. It was given collectively and apparently in a fair and candid manner—given well for a woman of her years; and then you will remember also the testimony given on the part of the defendant, of his good character, and of his long standing in the community, where he resided.

All this evidence must be taken as lights to guide you to an honest and just conclusion in this case. I have made it my duty at all times, and I deem it my duty now to charge you this, gentlemen: If there is a reasonable doubt in your minds, a doubt not engendered by any sickly sentiment or craven shrinking from a painful responsibility, but such a doubt as honest men looking facts in the face with a view to understand and act upon those facts may rightfully entertain, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of those doubts. If, on the other hand, after a careful examination of the evidence, you believe the people have sustained the charge laid in the indictment, you owe a great duty to your own consciences, your country and your God, and I am quite sure you will faithfully discharge it. I do not know that I can say anything more to enlighten you on the facts of the case. The testimony is long, as you will remember. It has taken a period of four days to try the case. Perhaps it would not have taken so long, had I enforced strict rule in admitting or excluding evidence. You are to look at the testimony of Mrs. CARTER about these representations. She may have been mistaken in her details, or may have stated that which is not true and unfair on the trial, notwithstanding my remarks on her behalf. You are to look at the witnesses in the case and look at their testimony, and see whether, at the time Mrs. CARTER loaned the money, these representations were made, and, if so, whether they were true or false, and for what purpose they were made, and from all the circumstances as detailed before the Court, you are to be guided to a just conclusion in the premises."

The Jury retired a little after 2 and came into Court a few minutes after 3, with a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. His Honor remanded the prisoner for sentence until Saturday, and stated that if he expected mercy from the hands of the Court he should at once replace the thousand dollars this poor woman loaned him, as the first act toward the justification of the act.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning.

Obsequies of Lieut.-Commander Gwin.

Few but those immediately interested can comprehend the weight of woe conveyed in these nine lines from yesterday morning's death notices in the TIMES:

GWIN—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action of Dec. 27, 1862, before Haines' Bluff, Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM GWIN, U. S. N., of the gunboat *Benton*, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. The friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

But two months since the same Zion Church was the scene of a brilliant bridal ceremony. Yesterday, the audience was comprised of nearly the same persons—but, under what different circumstances. He who was then the happy bridegroom, was now the corpse.

The church was quite filled, in spite of the storm, and the ceremonies were imposing. The coffin, borne by six sturdy tars, was met at the entrance of the church and escorted to the foot of the altar by the attendant clergy, followed by the pall-bearers and officers of the navy present. The coffin bore the Union-Jack and a floral cross of evergreens and *immortelles*. The opening sentences were read by the Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, Rector of the Parish. The lesson was read by Rev. Mr. LAMBERT, of Charlestown, Mass., late of the United States Navy. The committal service was performed by the Bishop, and the concluding prayers were read by Rev. Dr. [illegible]. The music consisted of a chant in the Peregrine tone, "Lord, let me know mine end," from the regular service. After the lesson, "De Profundis Clamavi," and a new anthem by MORGAN—"I heard a voice from Heaven." The last named was sung most impressively by Miss GAMBLE, soprano; Miss HOOVER, alto; Mr. MILLER, tenor, and Mr. WILKES, bass. The organist and musical director was Mr. [illegible] W. BASS, the accomplished leader of the church choir. There was no funeral address, and after the service was completed, the body was borne from the church in the midst of a drizzling rain. The following was the order of the mournful cortege:

Band.
Marines.
Clergy.

Pall Bearers.		Pall Bearers.
Capt. POWELL.	Hearse.	Capt. DRAKE.
Surgeon WILLIAMSON.		Surgeon SHIPPEN.
Lieut. HAWLEY.		Surgeon PECK.

Family.
Capt. GWIN's Boat-Crew.
Capt. MEADE's Gig's Crew.
North Carolina Ship's Company.
Volunteer Company.
Revenue Officers.
Naval Officers.
Friends and Citizens.

The remains were escorted to the Jersey Ferry en route to Newark N. J.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARREST—THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—RICHARD P. BRUFF, a Government contractor, doing business at No. 384 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, against JAMES McLOUGHLIN, a workman in his employ, whom he charges with having stolen a large number of revolvers. From the affidavit of the complainant we learn that Mr. BRUFF has been employed by the Government to manufacture revolvers and other kinds of pistols. In the early part of the present month BRUFF took into his service several parties, among whom was the prisoner, McLOUGHLIN. From that time until the present the complainant has daily missed a quantity of the manufactured arms, and in many instances he missed them after the revolvers had been carefully packed in boxes ready for shipping. The matter at length became so serious that an application was made to the Police of the Sixth Precinct and Officer GOLDEN undertook to ferret out the facts and he very soon detected the prisoner and took him into custody while he was in the act of pawning one of the stolen revolvers. A further investigation led to the recovery of about thirty costly revolvers, all of which had been pledged at various pawn offices, in this City, by the accused. When going to pledge a pistol he invariably told the person in charge of the pawn-shop that he was a discharged cavalry officer, and in this manner he managed to avoid suspicion. Justice CONNOLLY committed him in full for trial.

SURPRISE AND ESCAPE OF BURGLARS—A PRIVATE WATCHMAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—A night or two since a gang of burglars gained an entrance to the store of Mr. WM. HALLIDAY, corner of Catharine and Division streets, by forcing open a basement door with a powerfully "jimmy." Being provided with bags for the reception of plunder, the burglars proceeded to fill them with silks, ribbons and millinery goods, valued at about $2,500. Fortunately before the goods were removed, private watchman EDWIN VALENTINE, in going his rounds, tried the door of Mr. HALLIDAY's store, and finding it open, naturally suspected that burglars were inside. There being too entrances to the premises, Mr. VALENTINE deemed it prudent to procure assistance from the Police, lest, if he operated alone, the burglars might escape. An officer was soon found, when they entered the store together, and found the goods packed away in sacks ready for removal, but the burglars had fled. Supposing that the rascals were in search of a conveyance to remove the stolen goods, a close watch was kept on the place till daylight, but the officials movements having been seen by the burglars, they of course made their escape. But for the timely and active interference of the watchman, Mr. HALLIDAY would have sustained a heavy loss.

RETURN OF GEN. WOOL—COMPLIMENTARY DINNER OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH OFFICERS.—Major-Gen. WOOL, U. S. A., will return this day from his late visit to Albany, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camps, Col. FROTHINGHAM and Capt. CARNCROSS, where he transacted very important business in regard to the duties of his Department, in reference to the City and State of New-York. Gov. SEYMOUR received this distinguished officer in the warmest manner, and their views on the matters referred to were synonymous. A splendid banquet will be given to the General and the members of his Staff, at DELMONICO's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, by the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Friday next, to which a distinguished military party have been invited. All the officers will appear in uniform. This entertainment is given to Gen. WOOL owing, not only to the respect in which he is held, but being the oldest and next senior General officer to Gen. SCOTT in the United States Army.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Sunday-school attached to the Third Universalist Society, was held last evening, in the church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. The order of exercises was of a most select and varied character, the most noticeable of which was the introductory address, by S. H. V. MOORE, spoken by twenty-six children; "The New Cabinet," by JAMES G. McADAM; and "Happy be thy Dreams," sung by Miss SEVILLA HARWOOD. The whole affair was one of the most pleasing kind, the church being crowded by the parents and friends of the pupils.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Yesterday afternoon the Farmers' Club of the American Institute held a meeting in their room at the Cooper Institute, Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN in the Chair. Mr. SOLON ROBINSON read a report on the cultivation of chickory, and the mode of cultivating it in Europe. Dr. ISAAC P. TRIMBLE read a paper on "Insects Injurious to Crops," and the manner of destroying them. Various specimens of fruits and vegetables were exhibited, and Prof. MAPES exposed to view a large egg, weighing 3½ ounces, which had been laid by a Spanish hen. The meeting then adjourned.

BURGLARY IN WALL-STREET.—Three young men, named JOHN SULLIVAN, MOSES MOORE, and PATRICK BARRY, were yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of THOMAS L. BERTRAND, of No. 61 Wall-street, who charges the prisoners with the offence of breaking into his premises at the above number, the night previous, and stealing therefrom twelve pairs of glasses, valued at $36. The burglary was effected by breaking through a glass window in the front part of the store. The accused parties were all committed to answer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Supervisors met at the County Jail, in Raymond-street, yesterday afternoon. The most important business, to those interested, was the removal of the present Deputy Keepers of the Penitentiary and the appointment of the following in their places: Messrs. James Campbell, John McCanna, George A. Newsam, James Jones, Francis McCormick, Arthur Coleman, and Thomas Martin. A motion to appoint Mr. A. Y. Smith as night watchman, at a salary of $700 a year, was referred to the Penitentiary Committee for report at the next meeting. The Special Committee on the communication of the District-Attorney, asking for the appointment of an assistant, at a salary of $1,500 per year, reported in favor. The subject was

however, laid over till next week. A communication from the County Clerk, calling attention to the condition of the County records, &c., was referred to the same Committee, and the Board adjourned until the 3d inst., at 3 P. M.

INDICTMENTS FOUND BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer came into Court with 37 indictments on Monday. The offences are classified as follows: Burglary, 11; manslaughter, 2; false pretences, 1; forgery, 2; assault with intent to [illegible], 1; bigamy, 2; embezzlement, 2; felonious assault, 1; felony, 1; [illegible]; selling liquor without license, 1; grand larceny, 2; assault and battery, 6; disorderly houses, 1; receiving stolen goods, 2. All these cases are triable in the Court of Sessions, which will meet on the [illegible] day of February next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroad Draw-Bridge Accident.

THE ENGINEER AND RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED—THE CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The inquest on the bodies of THOMAS MALLOWS and PATRICK GALLAGHER, victims of the railroad draw-bridge accident on the Newark and Hoboken Road, was concluded before Coroner DONNELLY and Justice ALDRIDGE, in Hudson City, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and resulted in a verdict of censure against the engineer and the officers of the road. The matter will come before the Grand Jury to-day for investigation. The evidence taken appears to exonerate the bridge-tender from all blame.

VERDICT.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS came to their death by drowning, in the Hackensack River, on the morning of Jan. 24, 1863. The said drowning was caused by the precipitation of a locomotive and baggage car of the Newark and Hoboken Railroad Company, in which said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS were the only passengers—through the open draw of the Hackensack bridge into the river, whereby said PATRICK GALLAGHER and CHARLES MALLOWS were there and then suffocated and drowned; and the jurors, on their oaths, do say that the said accident was caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of the engineer (WOODRUFF) in charge of the locomotive at the time, and they censure the Newark and Hoboken Railroad Company for allowing the draw of said bridge to be left at night, and for their neglect in not having at least two men stationed at the bridge to manage the draw thereof at all times."

The bodies of the other two men supposed to have been drowned have not yet been recovered. There is a possibility that the engineer may have swam ashore, and knowing that he was guilty of negligence, has secreted himself.

JERSEY CITY NEW FERRYBOATS.—The beautiful new model ferryboat *Jersey City* has commenced running between Jersey City and New-York, and the excellence of her build and the spacious accommodations she affords to passengers have been the theme of much conversation and satisfactory remarks and eulogy by those who have crossed from New-York to the New-Jersey shore. She is remarkably well fitted up in every department, and her appearance is excellent on the river. The latest improvements have been carried out upon her. Her engines were constructed at the large and extensive foundry owned by Mr. JOSEPH COLWELL in Jersey City, and they do that gentleman and Mr. GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., Mr. COLWELL's able superintendent, every credit. They also add much to the high and well-earned reputation which Mr. COLWELL has already so justly earned. A second new ferryboat is in course of construction, and will be ready early in July next, for the same ferry. By this it appears that Capt. WOODRUFF, the popular superintendent of the ferry, has determined that it shall sustain its high character which it has so honorably borne since it was first established. This second boat will be called the City of New-York, as honor intended for the Empire City. The Mr. COLWELL above referred to is the builder of the famous Ericsson iron-clad battery the Weehawken, which so successfully under Capt. RODGERS weathered the storm in her passage to Fortress Monroe, by which she has obtained an excellent reputation.

ARREST FOR AN OLD BURGLARY.—Officers LANG and BECKER, of the Newark constabulary police, on Monday night arrested at a burglars' haunt in Baxter-street, in this City, a man named JOHN ADAM MYER, alias "Dutch Jack," for being concerned with others in a burglary at the residence of Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, at Newark, on the night of the 29th of November, 1861. MYER and HOFFMAN, another party implicated, escaped, and subsequently enlisted, HOFFMAN being killed at the battle of Antietam. MYER recently deserted, and word being sent to the officers above named, they concluded to search his old haunts, which they had penetrated when in quest of him immediately after the robbery. They were fortunately successful, and arrested him as stated, much to his astonishment. MYER was charged yesterday under the old indictment in the Oyer and Terminer at Newark, and pleaded not guilty. A part of the gang are now serving terms in State Prison for this and other burglaries. This gang has robbed several churches, including the Catholic Church in William-street, Newark, and a church in Hudson City.

CONVOCATION OF CLERGY.—A convocation of Episcopal clergy will be held in Christ Church, Newark, next week, beginning on Tuesday evening, and continuing through Wednesday. The convocation will be composed of the clergy of Newark and vicinity, and of parts of Middlesex and Monmouth Counties. The services will be public. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Prof. MAHAN, of the General Theological Seminary, New-York, will deliver a sermon to the clergy. On Wednesday evening, the important subject of Diocesan Missions will be considered, and an address will be delivered by Bishop ODENHEIMER upon the importance of the work. These convocations are rare events, this being the first that has been held in East Jersey since the early days of the late distinguished Bishop DOANE. Bishop ODENHEIMER has taken hold of the work of Diocesan Missions with great energy, and notwithstanding an unfortunate difference of opinion in respect to the proper conduct of the work, which prevents unity of action between the High and Low Church branches in the State, he is doing much for the establishment and support of Church missionary stations at destitute points.

THE "OYSTER WAR" CASE.—We noticed a few days since the arrest of four persons from New-York, by the Sheriff of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, while in attendance upon the United States District Court at Trenton, as witnesses in a case of alleged piracy. The arrest was for unlawfully raking for clams in the waters of Raritan Bay, New-Jersey. Yesterday they were brought before Judge HAINES, at Newark, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and their discharge claimed by their counsel, A. Q. KEASBEY, Esq., upon the ground that the Sheriff of Monmouth had no power to make the arrests in Mercer County. The process directing the Sheriff to seize the defendants commanded him to take them in any county of the State. The counsel for the Sheriff, J. D. BEAM, Esq., of Freehold, at the close of the argument announced that a new process was in the hands of the Sheriff of Essex, authorizing their arrest in case the first should be declared unlawful. Judge HAINES will give his decision on Monday afternoon next.

THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In the accident at the Hackensack Bridge on the above road, four persons were drowned, viz.: JACOB WOODRUFF, engineer; MARTIN GALLAGHER, fireman; THOMAS MALLOWS and JOHN VIBBER. A singular fatality seems to have attended the family of young MALLOWS. A few weeks since his father was killed at Newark, by a runaway horse; then an aunt, with whom he had taken refuge, died, leaving him to the cold charities of the world, without home or friends. He had just succeeded in obtaining employment, the man who employed him being one of those drowned with him at the time of the sad casualty on the above railroad. His funeral took place at Newark, yesterday afternoon, the railroad company assuming all the expense.

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER GWIN.—The passage of the funeral *cortege* of the late lamented Commander GWIN, through the streets of Newark, yesterday, was marked by many tokens of tender respect for the ashes of a dead hero. Flags were displayed at half-mast from many public and private buildings, and crowds of people gathered in the streets, gazing mutely upon the sad procession as it wended its way to the silent city of the dead. The body of stalwart blue-jacketed tars, and the marines which accompanied the hearse as a guard of honor, were followed by a long line of carriages, filled with naval officers in full uniform, and the family and friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in the family lot of HENRY [illegible], Esq., the father-in-law, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near Newark.

THE FERRYBOAT JERSEY CITY.—This fine boat, which is probably the largest ferryboat ever constructed, has been placed regularly upon the Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferry. She is 210 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 13 feet deep, and 650 tons burden, is solid 30 feet at both ends, and the sides are planked with white oak three inches thick. The cabins are commodious, and are lighted with two chandeliers in each. They are also well ventilated, by means of open scroll work near the ceiling.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered at the large hotel known as the Newkirk House, situated at the five corners in Hudson City. The fire originated from the boiler under the bar-room, and had been smouldering for some time, but gained headway slowly for the lack of ventilation. It was soon extinguished by the Fire Department. The building belongs to the Smith estate, and was occupied by JOHN J. RIKER. Damage to the building about $600. Mr. RIKER's loss on fixtures about $400; no insurance.

PRO AND CON.—Yesterday, in the House of Assembly, at Trenton, Mr. EDSALL, (Dem.,) of Bergen, offered resolutions against the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring it null and void, &c. Mr. DENN, (Rep.,) of Essex, offered resolutions reaffirming the strong Union resolutions adopted at the first session of the Legislature, when the Democratic Party was more patriotic than now. Both sets were referred.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN A SAFE.—Some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, Mr. COOK's office, corner Erie-street and Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was broken open, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open the safe with powder. For this purpose, a hole had been drilled into the safe, and powder had been poured in, but for some reason it did not cause an explosion. The Police observed three suspicious-looking fellows loitering in that vicinity about 4 o'clock in the morning, and took them into custody. On their persons were found a brace, and bit, a small canister of powder, a loaded pistol, brass knuckles, &c. Recorder MARTINDALE committed the men to the City Prison to await examination.

THE JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—Our reporter was misinformed a few days since in regard to the paragraph stating that an injunction had been served on the above-named company, restraining them from using dummy engines over the road. This matter has been confounded with some action in regard to the plank road. Experimental trips with the dummy engines have been made over the road during the past week, and have been very satisfactory to those that have witnessed and rode over the road. Frequent horses have been tried, and it is found that they pay no more attention to these than to the ordinary cars.

A VIRTUOUS JUSTICE.—A Democratic Justice of the Peace, named JOHN ROSS, was yesterday placed upon trial in the Essex County Court, charged with keeping a disorderly house, at his premises in South Market-street, near Jackson-street, Newark. The Justice keeps a dram-shop in the same room in which he exercises his functions as conservator of the public peace—a rather incongruous mixing of vocations. Justice ROSS was before the last term of Court, upon a charge of accepting bribes from parties brought before him in his capacity as Justice.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT $100 BILL.—A well-dressed, spruce-looking young man, called at [illegible] office, in Jersey City on Monday morning, and attempted to pass a $100 counterfeit bill, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, upon the Clerk, JAMES MCKINLEY. Mr. MCKINLEY at once detected the counterfeit, arrested the young man, and Recorder MARTINDALE committed him for the action of the Grand Jury.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The city officials of Jersey City, Hudson City, and members of the Legislature, will make an excursion over the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad on Saturday next, for the purpose of testing the practicability of using dummy engines as a propelling power from the top of the hill to Bergen Point.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The report for the week ending Jan. 24, shows: arrived, 7; returned to duty, 1; discharged, 4; deserted, 3; remaining, 336. Lieut. S. G. BARTER, First New-Jersey, arrived on the 24th. On Monday ninety-five soldiers were sent off, as fit for duty, to rejoin their respective regiments.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—In the TIMES, a few days ago, among the names of appointees confirmed appeared that of WILLIAM BECK, as Consul to Hong Kong. Mr. BECK goes to [illegible], and not to Hong Kong, the Consulate to which place is now acceptably filled by H. N. CONGER, Esq., formerly editor of the Newark *Daily Mercury*.

THE SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.—The Seventh New-Jersey Regiment have just forwarded to MARCUS L. WARD, Esq., through Rev. JULIUS ROSS, D. D., Chaplain of the Regiment, the very handsome sum of $12,000 for distribution to their families.

BURNS SUPPER.—The Burns Club of Jersey City celebrated the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, by a supper last evening, at RAE's Atlantic Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ninety-seventh annual meeting of the New-Jersey Medical Society will be held to-day, (Wednesday,) at Lyceum Hall, in Jersey City.

In the Oyer and Terminer, the jury in the case of THOMAS RYERS, indicted for manslaughter, came into Court about 7 o'clock on Saturday night, with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The jury were out two days.

REPORT OF INTERMENTS IN NEWARK.—The report of interments in Newark, for the week ending January 24, shows a total of 35, of whom 24 were under ten years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1261, 1263, 1207, 1211, 1221, 1223, 1237, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1283, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1243, 1245, 1249. *Part III.*—Nos. 615, 629, 1157, 967, 568, 1237, 1285, 962, 1030, 731, 715½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1273, 853, 1247, 775, 994, 757, 1030, 1329, 1331, 1335.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 165, 175, 181, 190, 63, 86, 119, 122, 70, 129, 147.

Costs in Prize—Retaxation—Time to Open Decree.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Major Barbour and her Cargo.—This was an application for a retaxation of costs. The vessel was libeled March 15, 1862, as a prize captured by the *De Soto*. No one appeared to contest the suit for the vessel. A claimant appeared for 17 cases of cigars, forming part of the cargo, and contested the forfeiture. The Court was occupied two days in the hearing, and written arguments were also put in. On May 26 the vessel and cargo were condemned, but the decree was not presented for signature till July 29, 1862.

Mr. Upton was retained and appeared in the cause as counsel for the *De Soto*. The officers of the United States schooner *Kittatinny*, claiming to be captors, or at least joint captors with the *De Soto*, an appearance was entered for them by Benedict, Burr & Benedict, who appeared for them and conducted the proceedings before the Prize Commissioners and also in Court on the hearing on the merits, although they took no part in the oral argument of the case.

After the decree of condemnation, it was, as usual, referred to the Prize Commissioners to report by what vessels the capture was made, and on Oct. 13, 1862, on that report coming in, the Court ordered that the *De Soto* and *Kittatinny* be deemed to be joint captors, and that the proceeds be distributed accordingly, and "that all costs and disbursements herein adjusted and determined by the Court, as allowed and allotted in this suit by the proper Department, be paid out of the proceeds prior to distribution."

The vessel and cargo were sold. The proceeds of the vessel, $800, were paid into the registry of the Court on July 2.

The proceeds of the cargo, $42,767 76, were paid by the Marshal directly into the Treasury, on Dec. 10, 1862. On Aug. 2, the District Attorney presented his bill of costs to the Judge for taxation. On Sept. 12, the Prize Commissioners presented theirs. On Sept. 27, Mr. Upton presented his. The Marshal's bill, as to the vessel, was taxed by the Clerk Aug. 13, and approved by the Court Nov. 10. His bill as to the cargo was taxed by the Clerk and approved by the Court Dec. 15. The Clerk's bill was taxed Dec. 9.

The bills were taxed at the following sums:

District-Attorney's	$780 00
Prize Commissioners'	279 64
Counsel for the *De Soto*	645 00
Marshal's (as to cargo)	5,[illegible]67 62
Marshal (as to vessel)	344 60
Clerk	61 46
Total	$[illegible]

The District Attorney gave notice of the taxation of his costs to Mr. Upton, and received notice of taxation from the other parties. But none of the parties gave any notice of taxation to the counsel for the *Kittatinny*, who, learning for the first time in January, that the costs had been taxed, applied for a retaxation of the above bills, and for a taxation of their own bill. They had no actual notice of the entry of the decree of Oct. 13.

The motion was resisted by the District Attorney and counsel for the *De Soto*, on the ground that the matter was out of the authority of the Court, the proceedings being terminated. They did not object to the retaxation if the Court had any power over the fund.

Held by the Court—That no costs were allowed on the taxation by the Court, except upon the express assent of the counsel representing the libelants, and no item forbidden by the law was sanctioned by the Court. But it is palpable that the aggregate amount is large, and that many charges were allowed upon evidence which the captors, represented by the promovents, would rightfully be entitled to discredit by cross-examination or other testimony, had application been made in time therefor.

That the present motion must be denied, inasmuch as all judicial power over the matter by this Court is determined, and no effectual relief can be afforded the promovents unless by revoking the final decrees rendered in the cause, the last of which was signed and recorded in October last.

That the counsel engaged in the suit as co-actors with the District-Attorney must be deemed cognizant of the proceedings common to all parties in progress before the Court up to the termination of the suit, and of the legal necessity of having their own costs taxed and embraced within the decree of the Court, as also to oppose any improper allowances to other parties previous to the rendition of such decrees; and that, accordingly, no error of irregularity was committed by the Court in signing the decrees.

That it is not to be overlooked that since the Act and joint resolution of Congress of July 17, 1862, the Court has no longer the function of taking charge of prize proceeds, or of disbursing them, nor of fixing the sum of costs payable out of them, except in the special instance of counsel for captors; but that, on the contrary, the proceeds go in gross into the Treasury, and the costs of the Marshal, District-Attorney and Prize Commissioners are paid from the Treasury under the restriction that those officers shall obtain no more from the entire proceeds for a year's service than the fixed sum therein specified, and no rule is furnished or intimation given by the law by which the Court can determine what proportion of the gross sum of prize proceeds paid into the Treasury in this suit ($42,767 76) shall be assigned toward the yearly allowances of the District-Attorney, Marshal or other officer of Court and Prize Commissioners, nor but that the whole amount of proceeds in other cases may not be required to satisfy such lines of costs.

Application denied.

Vanderbilt and the Accessory Transit Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was an action brought to recover a large amount of property alleged to have been received by the defendant as President of the Company, together over $2,000,000. It was claimed that the defendant had pocketed the money paid as subsidy by rival Companies—$40,000 per month—and that he had sold certain ships of the Company without accounting. The plaintiff sues as Receiver. The defence was that the subsidy had been paid over except what was made an offset for certain debts due the defendant by the Company. He also claimed that the steamships alleged to have been sold were sold to satisfy mortgages held by him upon them. The case was often reported in the TIMES during the years 1860 and 1861.

The Court now rendered decision holding that the plaintiff was entitled to subsidy down to July, 1856, and ordering a reference in respect to the alleged sale of the Company's steamers. The opinion is of great length. An abstract may be given in a later issue of the TIMES.

Change of Risk by Removal Under a Policy of Insurance—The Company's Consent Thereto Must be in Writing.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louis Spitzer vs. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance dated 28th October, 1853, issued by the defendants on the store and merchandise of one J. Engleman, at No. 81 Avenue D, in this City.

Subsequently Engleman removed his merchandise to the store No. 377 Grand-street, and the defendants set up that he removed without notice to them, and without their consent, and that the policy thereby became void. The defendants also denied that they had any information, &c., as to the fact of Engleman's being the owner of the property insured.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants consented that the policy should continue upon the merchandise at the store in Grand-street the same as if it had not been removed from the store in Avenue D.

The fire occurred on the 1st of February 1856, and this action was commenced in November of that year.

Upon the trial it appeared that the only consent that had been given Engleman that the policy should continue, after the removal, was given by the Surveyor of the Company who called, as alleged, to survey the new premises. The President of the Company testified that no survey was ever made. The surveyor was not put upon the stand.

The defendants' counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that no officer of the Company could bind it in respect to such a contract, unless by virtue of the execution and delivery of the policy, or after change of risk by removal, by execution and delivery in writing of a consent to continue the risk after the change; and further, that the Company would not be bound for the insurance of the property after the change of location, unless by some acknowledgment in writing.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that the policy was sent to the Company for the purpose of having a survey made, and that a surveyor was actually sent to make the survey, then there was a very strong inference of the Company's assent.

The jury found for the plaintiff, (assignee of Engleman,) and the defendants appealed. A new trial was granted—the Court at General Term holding, that to bind the Company after a change of risk by removal, a written consent was required.

This is the new trial in pursuance of that reversal. Jury out.

Kauffman & Stevens for plaintiff; Banks & Whitehead for defendants.

Showing That It Is Dangerous to Chase a Lawyer With a Sharp Stick.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James S. Carpenter vs. Peter Chrystal.—This is the case of slander stated in the TIMES of the 23d inst. The plaintiff is a lawyer, and was formerly the partner of David Graham.

It will be remembered that the defendant was sued by the executors of the will of David Graham, deceased, (of whom plaintiff was one,) for a balance of counsel fees alleged to be due Graham from this defendant for defending him on certain indictments tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer a great many years ago. Subsequently, the defendant accosted the plaintiff in the street, as appeared, and after telling him that he was after him with a sharp stick, proceeded to apply certain epithets to the plaintiff of a character with which he was not wholly satisfied, it being in the presence of others than himself. Thereon was the result.

The defence was that the counsel fees had been paid, and that that action had been brought in the name of the executors of David Graham, and not in the name of the plaintiff as surviving partner, for the purpose of preventing the defendant from being a witness in his own behalf, and that it was in respect to this that the defendant hailed the plaintiff in the street, who being, as he thought, insultingly repulsed, the defendant, under the excitement of the moment, used the language complained of, or language not very complimentary to the plaintiff.

The jury thought the plaintiff had been injured to the extent of $500, and gave him a verdict for that sum.

John McKeon and James R. Whiting for plaintiff; J. Larocque for defendant.

Unfortunate in Business and in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Robert Later vs. The American Female Guardian Society.—The plaintiff claims that the defendants, a corporation, publish a newspaper called the *Advocate and Family Guardian*, for which they employed him to do the press work, which they have now taken away from him, and given to another, he having fitted up a place and furnished materials for the performance of the work at much expense.

The defence was that the plaintiff did the work in question for the paper for about one year, but that the work was not done in a workmanlike manner, and not dispatched with the rapidity specified in the alleged contract. Also that the plaintiff voluntarily relinquished the work on account of some misunderstanding or dissatisfaction in respect to the price at which it was to be done.

Complaint dismissed.

C. F. Wetmore, for plaintiff; Man & Parsons, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Parker vs. Parker; Beamish vs. Conant et al.—Motions denied without costs.

Clara Frank vs. Abraham Frank; Baker vs. Baker; [illegible] Alfred E. Baker.—Reports of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Adolphus vs. Adolphus.—Defendant's default opened, and he is permitted to serve a verified answer within 20 days. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Ross and others vs. Ross and others; In the matter of certain Trusts under the Will of Giles Bushnell, deceased.—Reports confirmed and order granted.

Dillingham vs. Hart.—Motion denied without costs to either party, provided the motion to set aside the assessment of damages is put on the motion calendar for the first Monday of February next. If the plaintiff's attorney declines taking short notice of motion for that day, the defendant may have an order to show cause returnable then.

Dobbins vs. Long.—Motion denied with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide event.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cooke, &c., vs. Mecker et al.; Same vs. Same.—Settled.

Same vs. Same.—Complaint must be dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Warren vs. Owen.—Case and amendments, &c., settled, and the papers left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Sun vs. [illegible].—Examination of witnesses taken *de bene esse*.

Giles vs. [illegible]; Porter vs. Sylvester, &c.; Rocco vs. Hackett, &c.; Ward vs. Bradford; Marquand vs. Cruger, &c.; Johnson, &c., vs. The Bank of North America; Ward, &c. vs. Aronson.—Orders granted.

Taylor vs. Clark.—Judgment by default, and damages directed to be assessed by Sheriff's Jury.

[illegible], &c., vs. [illegible].—Order granted and [illegible] ties appear.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Examination of party directed.

Van Deusen vs. The Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled, and papers left with Clerk at Special Term.

Burrill vs. [illegible]; Lupton vs. The Same; The Same vs. The Same.—Motions denied.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Wilcox and others vs. Lee and others.—Case settled.

Nible vs. Harrison and others.—Motion for judgment on the answer, as frivolous, denied.

Kellogg vs. [illegible].—Motion to discharge order for the examination of the plaintiff, as a judgment debtor in proceedings supplemental to the execution, granted.

Gregory vs. Sanger.—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 27, 1863.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible] Del. & Hud. Canal	[illegible]
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	[illegible]	[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, small	[illegible]	[illegible] Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	50 Quicksilver Min. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. N's	146½	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railway Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R. 5th M. B.	107	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 3d S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. Con. B.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. C. R. Scrip	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] A. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Panama R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ch. & R. I. 8s	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. B. & Q.	[illegible]
[illegible] Han. & St. Jo. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
[illegible] B'k of N. Y.	[illegible]	77 Tol. Wab. & W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of N. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible] Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
10 Metropolitan Bank	105	[illegible] Alton & T. H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Park Bank	[illegible]		
[illegible] American Gold	153		
[illegible] Canton Comp'y	[illegible]		
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]		
100 Cary Impr. Co.	[illegible]		
[illegible] New-Jersey Zinc	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	[illegible]	50 Erie Railway	[illegible]
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	[illegible]	100 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. Nts.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading R.	[illegible]
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Michigan Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ohio St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Al. & T. H. In Bd.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Central R. S.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chic.	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible] Cle. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of N. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. P.	[illegible]
[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
200 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
200 Quicksilver M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Pf.	[illegible]		
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible] U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. Nts.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. Is. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] P. Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] Debt Certif.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading R.	[illegible]
10,000 Amer. Gold	154	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. N.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Galena & Chi.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. & No. I. Bs. As. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
50 Penn Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ch. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
100 Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Tran. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] T. Haute & Alt. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]		
[illegible] N. Y. Central R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]		
[illegible] Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]		
300 Hudson R. R.	[illegible]		

TUESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The operations in Gold Coin, to-day, appeared to construe the tenor and effect of the Treasury Bill passed by the House of Representatives, wholly different from the text of the Bill as published on Saturday last, and which was not subsequently altered in its most important sections. The House refused to tax Bank Deposits, as proposed in Committee of the Whole on Friday, but in all other particulars the Bill is the same as then reported. The speculators in stocks were not generally so certain of the alleged process of inflation which the buyers of Gold ascribed to the Bill, while other financial authorities, at Bank and on the Street, express the belief that the practical use by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Second Section, authorizing any part of $400,000,000 to be borrowed, on demand, at 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest, payable in Gold, where the loan runs for six months, or otherwise payable in currency, will enhance the value of Money in the Gold market, and rapidly absorb the temporary Currency balances of the country now held in Bank, in the shape of Deposits without interest—unless the Associated Banks, under the Ninth Section, should come forward and take from the Secretary the whole amount of such paper which he may require to be negotiated, for some agreed or specified period, the proceeds to remain on deposit with the Banks, until drawn for in the ordinary course of the Treasury disbursements.

As the price of Gold Coin now rates, a loan to the Government for six months or over, under this Second Section, is equivalent to 9 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. That is, the holder of a Convertible or Demand Treasury Note of $1,000, bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, receives at the end of six months, in Gold, $30, now worth in the market $44 in Currency. And the day after, he can get back his original $1,000 in the same Currency originally advanced to the Government, or he can hold the Note for five additional half-yearly terms, for the interest which it pays in Gold.

It may be that the buyers of Gold Coin will realize their calculations on a further advance, but not from the construction which some of them place upon the Legal Tender expansion of this Bill. A proviso in the Second Section fixes the maximum of the issue of United States Notes of Legal Tender, and it practically compels the Secretary to hold in reserve a large portion, if not two-thirds, (or $200,000,000,) of the additional authority under the Third Section, as the means of reconverting the Treasury 6 ₩ cents. when presented. The Third Section authorizes $300,000,000, from which is to be deducted, by the express terms of the recent Joint Resolution of Congress, the $100,000,000 now being prepared for circulation. The proviso referred to says that "*nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender Notes*," the plain interpretation or meaning of which is that the Secretary, in place of selling Twenty-year 6 ₩ Cent. Stock under the first section of the act, at the best price he can get in the market, may raise money on demand at 6 ₩ cent. under the second section, provided he reserves sufficient United States Notes, authorized by the subsequent section and the acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, to meet these demands when they are made.

The principle of this reservation is the same as in the act of July 11, 1862. That act authorized the Secretary to receive temporary deposits at 5 ₩ cent. or less, the half-yearly interest on which is paid in Gold, to the extent of $100,000,000, instead of the $50,000,000 limit under previous acts. But it required him to hold in reserve $50,000,000 of his authority of $150,000,000 United States Notes. The present bill allows him to borrow any part of $400,000,000 practically on demand, at 6 ₩ cent., the Treasury Notes being drawn at three years' date, but redeemable into currency at the will of the holder, at all times, on demand. But in doing so, he is virtually directed to hold in reserve, for this and other exigencies, $200,000,000 United States Notes. The Three-Year Treasury Notes, when presented for payment, can be reissued on the same terms, and so on, as often as such presentation takes place, to the end of the three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes. If the reserve of $200,000,000, under the subsequent section, be exhausted in the process of redeeming the 6 ₩ cent. paper, and such paper cannot be renegotiated, the Secretary must resort to his twenty-year Stock, at the best price it will command in the market, to meet any further demands on this paper.

The speculation in Stocks gave way on the dealings this afternoon 1½@2 ₩ cent. on the Railway Shares, after a weak market through the early Board. At the same time Gold coin advanced at one time as high as 154½@155 on the Street, but fell back at the 4 o'clock Public Board to 153½@¾ ₩ cent. The State and Government Bonds and Treasury paper were barely steady as compared with Monday. At the late Public Board, while prices were lower, as quoted above, there was a fair demand for Stocks and no marked pressure to sell at the going rates. The following figures were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	151½	153¾	Harlem	38¾	34½
U. S. C. H. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessees	63	63	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	121½	120½	Mich. Guarant'd	106	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	173½	172½	7-30 ₩ Cents.	103½	102½

The price of Gold Coin having further advanced to-day, the leading drawers of Exchange on London were asking 168@170 ₩ cent., but so violent are the fluctuations in Gold that a closely approximate quotation for Bills is, for the moment, out of the question. Merchant Bills are yet more unsettled. The rates for Money to the Stock Brokers are 6@7 ₩ cent., with less ease at the lower figure than last week. The leading Stock Exchange firms, who are ready with good collateral on liberal margins as to value, are, as a rule, supplied at 6 ₩ cent.

The following bids were made to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109	Chatham	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	People's	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
Mechanics	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
America	111½	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which were somewhat irregular to-day, on the Western descriptions:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	111½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44½
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	108½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	120
Hud. firsts	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. firsts	109
Hudson thirds, '75	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. conv. '67	109	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Har. 1sts	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Har. thirds, '68	[illegible]	Chi. & Rock Island 1sts	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1st	127½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	123½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
St. L. Alt. & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	96		

The exports of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from the port of New-York, during the week ending Jan. 27, were very heavy, amounting in value to $4,235,591, against $2,090,767 for the corresponding week of last year, and $2,766,740 the same week in 1861.

Mr. JAMES M. DAVIS, of the Stock Exchange firm of W. R. TRAVERS & Co., has withdrawn from active business on account of ill health. No change is made in the style of the firm.

The Newark City Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 2.

The Broadway Insurance Company, with a surplus of over $72,000, has declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable Feb. 2.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from Jan. 16 to 22, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Freight	$18,895 94	$24,279 58
Passengers	4,001 58	6,000 17
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$24,147 52	$31,379 75
Increase		$7,232 23

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.		
Capital Stock	$11,763,150	$11,765,150	Inc.	$2,000
Loans	37,416,694	37,479,712	Inc.	63,018
Specie	4,549,369	4,572,419	Inc.	23,050
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Deposits	27,877,809	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Circulation	4,382,531	4,284,957	Dec.	97,574
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	[illegible]	5,406,617	Inc.	41,[illegible]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,[illegible]	[illegible]	$3,[illegible]	$191,000
North American	3,460,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	5,717,262	[illegible]	6,779,611	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics	2,257,000	[illegible]	1,426,000	[illegible]
N. Liberties	2,257,000	[illegible]	1,321,000	[illegible]
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	2,145,650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,770,100	113,210	979,800	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	2,608,707	[illegible]	1,549,244	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	111,140	580,444	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Jan. 26	37,479,712	4,572,419	[illegible]	4,284,957
Total, Jan. 19	37,416,694	4,549,369	27,877,809	4,382,531

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $619,979 96, including for customs $105,261; payments, $2,[illegible]; balance, $7,770,176 26.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 6,894 bbls. Flour, 104 bbls. and 614 bags Corn Meal, 700 bushels Wheat, 455 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Rye, 960 bushels Barley, 13,907 bushels Oats, 6,652 bushels Malt, 1,826 pkgs. Provisions, and 630 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., at $8 50 for Pots, and $9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in fair request, chiefly at 41c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for, at steady prices.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, at uniform quotations.

COFFEE—The week's business in Rio, Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 7,617 bags, and embrace [illegible], and 3,000 [illegible], (resale,) p. t. The market closes steady, at our revised quotations." Java, 34c.@35c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 30c.@33½c.; Rio, at 29½c.@31½c., and St. Domingo, at 28c. ₩ lb. To-day there were sold 50 bags Java, at 34½c.; 70 bags Maracaibo, at 33c., and 2,000 bags Rio and Santos, part at 30c.@33½c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been more sought after at higher and rising prices.

COTTON—Has been in active request, and has advanced, at 77c.@77½c. for Middling, ₩ lb. Sales 1,100 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 300 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $21 50@$22 ₩ ton.

FRUIT—The demand is brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 [illegible], and Bunch do., $3 70 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively sought after to-day, for shipment, *home use and, to some extent, on speculation, at a* further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 [illegible]; poor to choice extra State at $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7@$7 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 65 [illegible].

Superfine State and Western	$6 [illegible]	@ $6 [illegible]
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Genesee	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Southern Flour continues active and buoyant; sales 2,100 bbls., at $7 60@$7 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $7 95@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly higher; sales 1,600 bbls. Extra, at $7 20@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $20@$22 50 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 50@$2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have been asking a further advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, which buyers have been reluctant to pay, and consequently transactions have been restricted to-day. Sales, since our last, 111,000 bushels, including White Canadian at $1 68; White Western, at $1 60@$1 80, the latter rate for very choice; Amber Western at $1 57@$1 70; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 50@$1 57½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 50@$1 52½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and is decidedly dearer. Sales, since our last, 96,000 bushels, at 90c.@91½c. for shipping Mixed Western, 87c.@88c. for Eastern do., 70c.@88c. for unsound; 94c. for yellow and 95c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1@$1 10c. according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 67c.@70c.; State, at 69c.@70c., and Jersey at 63c.@65c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 45@$1 55 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River is more abundant, and is heavy, at 90c.@$1 05 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for choice, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in demand at 11c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Pig is in good request, including Scotch at $34 50@$35, and [illegible] American at $35 50@$36 ₩ ton.

INDIGO—Has attracted more attention at advanced prices.

LATHS—Eastern are moderately inquired for at previous prices.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair request, and quoted up to $9 87½@$10 ₩ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 230 bbls. New-Orleans, at 50c.@61c. for old, and 50c.@55c. for new crop, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal kinds have been sparingly offered and purchased, since our last, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $2 62½@$2 67½, chiefly at $2 62½@$2 65 ₩ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Linseed, Petroleum, and Crude Whale and Sperm, at steady prices.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Jan. 26.—Sperm—Continues in fair demand, at $1 70 ₩ gallon, at which price parcels amounting to [illegible] bbls. have been sold the past week, 300 bbls. for export and the balance to the trade. Whale—The transactions in Whale have been wholly for export, and the sales embrace 1,000 bbls., in parcels all on private terms. Some holders are asking 88c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	[illegible]	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 26, 1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*]

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been quite active and advancing in the Providence market. The week's sales reached 128,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 48x52, at 14c. cash; 1,000 pieces, 48x52, at 14¼c., cash; 2,000 pieces [illegible], at 14½c., cash; 3,000 pieces, 52x56, at 14¾c. cash; 1,000 pieces, [illegible] at 14½c. cash; 6,000 pieces 56x60, at 15c., cash; 2,000 pieces, 56x60, at 15½c., cash; 1,000 pieces, 56x60, at 15¾c., cash; 1,000 pieces 60x64 at 15½c. cash; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, at 15¾c. cash; 36,000 pieces, 60x64, at 16c., cash; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, at 16⅛c., cash; 27,000 pieces, 64x64, at 16c., cash, early in the week; 17,000 pieces, 64x64, at 16¼c., cash; 15,500 pieces, 64x64, at 16½c., cash; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, at 16¾c., cash, ₩ yard. At the close of the week, 64x64s were held firm, at 17c., [illegible] cash, but some holders will not sell even at that price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active, and prices have favored sellers. The reported sales add up 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 87½ for old Mess, $16@$16 25 for new Mess, for future delivery, and $15@$15 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is more active, at 7¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 3,250 boxes. Lard has been freely purchased at buoyant prices; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in active demand, and is steady; sales, since our last, 4,350 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess at $20@$22 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 14c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@28c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 1,150 bags East India, at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, at full prices.

SOAP—Sales 150 boxes Castile at 15¼c.@16c. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at 8½c., and held at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10,000 mats Cassia at 45c.; 2,000 bags Pepper, part at 25c.@25¼c., and 250 bags Pimento at 20c.@20¼c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales 700 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10¾c.; also, 143 boxes, Havana at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Holders are reluctant to sell freely at prevailing rates, as they anticipate a decided improvement in the market in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Hence, though the demand is active, transactions are restricted. We have heard of sales of 2,000 packages Green and Black at advancing prices.

TIN—Has been in more demand at higher prices, including Banca at 48c.@48½c. and Straits at 47c.@47½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand and advancing. Sales 463 hhds. Kentucky at 15½c.@22c.; 75 cases Seed Leaf at 16c.@30c. ₩ lb.; also, large lots of manufactured at decidedly better prices.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 40c.@40½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 1,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 100 bales Hops at ¾d. ₩ lb.; 300 tcs. Beef at [illegible] ₩ tc.; 2,500 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@27s. 6d., by sailing vessels, and 50s. by steamer; 250 pkgs. Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton. For London—4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 150 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. ₩ ton. For Plymouth, Eng.—An American bark took a cargo of Wheat at 9d. ₩ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHINESE CONJURER—FRENCH ART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ACTRESS AT DAYLIGHT—GENERAL KLEE.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BUTON'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Curs, Nurs, &c., at all hours—CHARLES THE SECOND, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—BURLESQUE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EAST LYNNE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

COOPER INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BURGLAR'S REMEMBRANCE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S 22nd PICTURE, CHURCHES NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—EGYPTIAN PYGMALION, &c., &c., &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning received Gen. HOOKER's address to the Army of the Potomac on assuming command. It is brief, but energetic in terms. The only movement made yesterday was a movement of headquarters. Rain was again falling.

The news from North Carolina this morning is important. An expedition, comprising three gunboats and a number of transports, under command of Gen. POTTER, left Hatteras Inlet on the 24th inst. Its destination supposed to be Wilmington.

Another expedition was fitting out, and would sail soon, probably for the same destination. It was reported at Newbern that 75,000 rebel troops had been concentrated in North Carolina, from the Rappahannock and other points, to oppose Gen. POTTER.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, which place she left on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The news by her is important. Gen. HUNTER had arrived out and resumed command of the Department once more, Gen. SAXTON returning to the North in the *Arago*. The indications are unmistakable that an active campaign will at once commence under Gen. HUNTER. And it is probable that Savannah, as being comparatively the nearest of the two principal points of attack, will be first attended to. On the 18th the iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* arrived at Port Royal; on the 19th, the Monitor battery *Montauk* arrived, and on the 20th the Monitor battery *Passaic* made her appearance. The *Montauk*, on the 20th, took her departure again, in company with two gunboats—her destination not stated, but probably the Savannah River. It was understood also that large reinforcements of troops were soon to arrive in the Department, and immediate steps are to be taken by Gen. HUNTER for the organization of a large number of soldiers of "African descent."

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday from the Gulf and Key West, we learn of the escape of the rebel steamer *Oreto* from Mobile, notwithstanding the vigilance of the blockaders. She is reported to have reached Havana, with upwards of a thousand bales of cotton on board, and having encountered and sunk a Boston brig, name unknown, on the way. It has been conjectured that the steamer which sunk the *Hatteras* off Galveston was the *Oreto*, but this cannot, of course, be the fact. There appears to be now no doubt that the Galveston "stranger" was the veritable *Alabama*.

We learn from Key West of the total loss of the transport ship *Sparkling Sea*, of the Banks Expedition, before reported ashore on Ajax Reef, on the Florida Coast. She had on board the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery, all the horses of which were drowned. The men were at Key West on the 20th, having lost all their appliances for active service. There are at present about thirty prize vessels in the harbor, whose cases have not been disposed of by the Admiralty Court.

The Washington correspondents of the Philadelphia papers notice rumors current at the capital to the effect that Major-Gen. McCLELLAN had tendered his resignation, and that Major-Gen. FOSTER had been arrested for improper conduct. Nothing definite had transpired to substantiate either report.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to authorize contracts in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service, was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer bounty for reenlistment to volunteers now in the service, and of providing by law for three months' soldiers, either by enlistment or draft. A motion to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Porter Court-Martial was disagreed to—22 to 18. The bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Kansas was passed; also, the bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Minnesota. The documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one neutral port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, were sent in by the President. The bill indemnifying the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c., was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, after some business of no special interest, the Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Long speeches on National affairs were made by Messrs. CONWAY, of Kansas, and SHELLABARGER, of Ohio—the latter in response to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The Committee then rose, and bills authorizing the President to organize regiments of soldiers of African descent were introduced by Messrs. STEVENS and HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a concurrent resolution, declaring that the Senate and Assembly will, on Tuesday next, proceed to the election of a United States Senator, was laid on the table under the rule.

In the Assembly, Mr. FIELDS' resolutions providing for an investigation of the charges against Mr. CALLICOT were postponed for a week from Thursday next, and the regular business was proceeded with. Notice was given of a large number of bills, one of which provides for the election of the City Inspector of New-York by the people. Another proposes to remove the capital to the geographical centre of the State. Two sets of resolutions condemning the military arrests of the General Government were introduced. A resolution was introduced similar to the one in the Senate, for the election of United States Senator. A concurrent "peace" resolution, favoring a Convention of all the States, etc., was introduced. The resolution instructing the Comptroller to pay the members of the Legislature in gold, or its equivalent, was voted down.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Saxonia*, we have advices from Europe to the 14th inst. The most important feature of the news is the address of the French Emperor at the opening of the Corps Legislatif, which is thought to shadow forth French intervention in the affairs of the United States. He says: "I have made the attempt to send beyond the Atlantic advices inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having thought it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I have been obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be looked upon with indifference." There was very little change in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs were generally steady. Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾ for money. American stocks of all descriptions had advanced.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a request of the Grand Jury, indorsed by the District-Attorney, for additional accommodations for jurors and witnesses, was referred. Messages from the Mayor vetoing a batch of Harlem bridge bills; resolutions increasing the salaries of the District-Attorney and his assistants, and to appropriate $3,000 to correct the militia rolls, were received and laid over. The items for Police and Interest on County debt, as presented in Comptroller HAWES' estimates of County expenses for 1863, were reported upon by the Finance Committee and passed, to enable Comptroller BARNARD to raise and furnish money on those accounts. The death of Ex-Mayor WALLACE was suitably noticed, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next.

The price of Gold Coin on the Stock Exchange was 2 ▼ cent. higher yesterday, while the Railway Shares were 1@2 ▼ cent. lower, the market leaving off steady. Gold, 153¼; Exchange, 169 ▼ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Groceries, Metals, Wool, Tobacco, Chemicals, Fruit, Rice, Spices and Tallow were in lively demand yesterday, at generally advanced prices. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish, Manila Hemp, Foreign Liquors and the principal kinds of Oils. Provisions were more active; Hog products were quoted firmer. Moderate Freight engagements were effected.

The live stock markets show an uncommon degree of activity this week. There is a light supply of killing animals, and as the numbers were rather small last week, there is a good demand now. The weather has been warm and murky, which prevented butchers from killing much in advance, else the demand would be still greater. Poultry is getting scarce, and advancing in price, which creates a greater demand for meats.... Beeves number 4,027 head for the week, 3,496 of which were sold at Forty-fourth-street, Monday and Tuesday. The market was the best for near two years, the average sales being from 8¼c.@8¾c. ▼ lb., net weight, on rather common cattle. All kinds sold quickly, and for prime fat steers 10c. was often paid. The range was 7½c.@11c., most sales being between 8c. and 9½c. Prices are a shade higher than last week when better cattle were offered. The supply was not enough for butchers, and the first lot reaching here, was delayed cattle are sure to do after the market is over, will find quick sales.... Sheep are nearly 25c. ▼ head higher, and are in brisk demand, with not enough offering to supply the wants of butchers. Heavy, fat sheep can be weighed out at 7c. ▼ lb., and a few extra sheep have brought 7½c. They have not been so high for two years, at least.... Live hogs have advanced a trifle, owing to lighter receipts. The soft weather injures the market, but all have been disposed of, at 5½c. for prime, heavy, corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5¼c. for medium and light stock.

Disobedient and Unwilling Generals.

An attempt is being made to get up a popular clamor against the military Court which cashiered FITZ-JOHN PORTER. It proceeds on the assumption that the tribunal was influenced by personal and political prejudice. There is no serious effort to substantiate this; the sole reliance is broad assertion and wild denunciation. It is taken for granted that these will tell well enough upon that great class who have not the time, or have not the disposition, to investigate; and that thus new animosity can be stirred up against the President, who approved the finding and the sentence.

To every reasonable man, the bare knowledge that the Court was composed of seven officers of such personal character and professional ability as Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. HITCHCOCK, and Brig.-Gens. RICKETTS, CASEY, RUFUS KING, GARFIELD, BUFORD and MORRIS, with JOSEPH HOLT as Judge-Advocate, ought to be a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of its action, without the perusal of a line of the testimony on which that action was founded. There is not a civil tribunal in the land whose competence and integrity ought sooner to accredit its decisions, within its appropriate sphere.

The fair mind, which might be curious to go further, would only obtain a double assurance of this by the perusal of the evidence itself. That evidence was more minute and thorough than in almost any judicial investigation that ever occurred in our country. No less than forty-five days were occupied in taking it; and the utmost latitude was allowed the accused in the presentation of everything bearing in his favor, and in the cross-examination of all adverse witnesses. No facts have ever been more clearly made out than that Gen. PORTER was greatly disaffected by the displacement of Gen. McCLELLAN from the chief command; that he had a very bitter spirit against the new commander, Gen. POPE, which was expressed even in official correspondence; that he unnecessarily failed to obey, at the specified time, POPE's peremptory order to transfer his corps, which consisted of 13,000 splendid troops, from *Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station*, nine miles distant, and thereby exposed POPE's exhausted army to the greatest danger of destruction; and that, in the sanguinary battle of the next day, when POPE, with timely support, would unquestionably have been able to have vanquished the enemy, and probably have secured the destruction or capture of JACKSON's entire army, he remained inactive for seven or eight hours during the battle, almost in the immediate presence of the enemy; then marched away from the sound of the enemy's cannon, and did not retrace his steps even after receiving from Gen. POPE an express written order to "push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, on his rear."

These proved facts were conclusively established by irrefragible testimony; and all the dextrous expedients of PORTER's most dextrous counsel, REVERDY JOHNSON, could not shake them a particle. A just mind, after scanning that evidence, finds its real surprise, not in the unqualified character of the verdict, but in the lightness of the sentence. The irresistible feeling is that a high officer of the United States, who, because of personal predilections and resentments, or for any other motive, could so permit his country's flag to be overborne, and his brethren in arms to be swept down in needless slaughter, turning into disastrous defeat what might have been an incalculable triumph, ought to have been let off with no such punishment as simply a dismissal from the army and a disqualification from all future offices of trust or profit, but should have been shot to death, in accordance both with natural justice and the articles of war. Impartial history will pronounce that to have been the only doom that could have expiated such guilt.

There is no one thing that so seriously threatens ruin to the National cause as the insubordination of its high officers to those invested with the chief command. In the early part of the war such instances often occurred; but were overlooked in the fond belief that greater experience in military life would cure the evil. On the other hand, it has only aggravated it. Probably never has been so much violent distrust and jealousy, and so much unwilling submission among our high officers, as during this very season. It was that, far more than the enemy's intrenchments, which foiled the first movement of BURNSIDE; and it was that, far more than the adverse elements, which paralyzed his second. It is almost incredible. The reason recoils from the idea that men of high education, of soldierly training, of patriotic instincts, of sworn obligations, should become so insensible to honor and duty. But such is the hard fact, and it is suicidal to ignore it. The Government is bound to apply a remedy. But there is no other remedy than the summary, inexorable arraignment of every officer, high or low, who does not faithfully and strictly obey the orders of his superior, and visiting upon him the severest sentence known to military law. The same absolute subordination and prompt, hearty obedience which is required from the rank and file, should be maintained in every official grade. From highest to lowest, there should be no distinctions, no exceptions. We rejoice to see the Government entering resolutely upon this line of duty. Let it be followed up unflinchingly in spite of the whining of the guilty officers, or the outcries of their personal friends, or the clamors of party men seeking party capital. The very salvation of the army, and of the country itself, may depend upon the strictness with which this new purpose of the Government is carried out.

The Speaker of the State Assembly.

Mr. CALLICOT deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has conducted himself throughout the whole of the extraordinary contest which has happily closed by his election as Speaker of the State Assembly. His triumph is something more than the triumph of a party, as his conduct also showed that he could rise above the trammels of party when the welfare of the State and the course of legislation required that party should be ignored. He has been maligned, insulted, browbeaten, and threatened by members of his own party; charges the most preposterous have been made against him; abuse the most malign and interminable has been heaped upon him; and bullies belonging to the riotous faction have even gone so far as to threaten his assassination in case he was elected. It was twenty days from the time the House met till it was organized, and ten days from the time Mr. CALLICOT was nominated until he was chosen Speaker. For the first ten days of the session it seemed impossible to relieve the deadlock which the position of parties placed upon legislation. There had then been seventy-seven ballots for Speaker, and the prospect was, if neither side of the House had been sufficiently magnanimous to take up a candidate from the opposite party, and if every member of each political party had factiously adhered to it, that the ballotings might have reached a thousand, and the purpose for which the Legislature was elected have been utterly frustrated. There was but one course for the Republicans to adopt, and a Democrat was nominated. Since then, for ten days, the Assembly Chamber has exhibited scenes the like of which never before disgraced the Legislature of New-York. The proceedings of the factionists were little short of being revolutionary. The violence culminated on Saturday last, when Mr. FIELDS, who had been the leader in all, poured out a torrent of vulgar defamation upon Mr. CALLICOT, and defied the House to enforce order. During all this time, and amid all these scenes, Mr. CALLICOT bore himself with a manliness, courage and a prudence which could not be surpassed; and, through all, his patriotism has shone conspicuous. Those Democrats who, toward the end, exhibited a willingness to cut loose from the factionists who would have precipitated the State into revolution to forward their selfish purposes, and who aided in the effort to organize the House, also deserve the respect of all lovers of law and order.

Mr. CALLICOT, in his speech on taking the Chair, said that he still remained firmly attached to the political principles he had always professed, but added that his duties as Speaker should be performed with an equal regard to the rights of all, and with judicial fairness. This is all that is desired of him. And if he exhibits as Speaker the qualities of independence, courage and prudence he has shown while a candidate, an equal honor will be reflected on himself and on the Union members who nominated and sustained him. As for the Democratic members of the Assembly, we hope, for the honor of the State, that they will permit no further riotous demonstrations, and put no additional bar upon the progress of legislation. Time enough has been wasted, and disgrace enough endured, already.

FRENCH-AMERICAN POLICY.—The speech of the Emperor of the French, on the opening of the Legislative Chambers, on the 12th instant, puts forth no new views or purposes of the Imperial mind, in reference to his American policy. He states that "the situation of the Empire would be flourishing, if the American war had not come to dry up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry;" and, further on, adds:

"I have attempted to convey beyond the Atlantic counsels inspired by a sincere sympathy; but the great maritime Powers not having believed they could yet join me, I have been obliged to defer, to a more fitting period, the offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood, and to prevent the exhaustion of a country, the future of which cannot be a matter of indifference."

The Emperor's "counsels, inspired by sincere sympathy," were, of course, received with sincere respect; and the objects which he states he had in view in his offer of mediation are equally creditable to his head and heart. It is even more evident to us than to him that the period to renew those offers has not yet come; and if the Emperor will only make up his mind to delay his services until we ask for them, it will save him a good deal of anxiety, and the American belligerents a good deal of trouble.

THE SPLENDID FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.—In the recent article upon the comparative bloodshed in our great engagements and those of Europe, we had to rely upon telegraphic reports alone respecting the numbers engaged and losses incurred at the late battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River, under ROSECRANS, and were thereby led into a very material error. It now appears that, instead of there being 50,000 National troops in that action, there were only 45,000, and the official returns show the loss of officers and men to have been 1,697 killed, and 7,425 wounded—making an aggregate of 9,122, instead of "about 5,000," as was first reported. Thus the casualties were not ten per cent., as resulted from this first data, but, in reality, over *twenty per cent.* This is a ratio exceeding that at Bautzen, at Lutzen, at Leipsic, at Wagram, at Austerlitz, and nearly, if not quite, equal to that at Friedland and Marengo. It is double that of Shiloh and Fredericksburgh, and six or seven per cent. higher than that of Antietam.

In truth, the better the battle of Murfreesboro is understood, the greater precedence does it take over every other encounter of the war. The enemy in this case—which has seldom happened before—enjoyed *both* of the great advantages, superior position and superior numbers. The position he had deliberately chosen and intrenched; and his numbers, it is now established, were at least 62,000—exceeding ours by *seventeen thousand*. This disparity was made still greater by the misfortune in the first stage of the battle on our right wing, by which between three and four thousand of our men were taken prisoners. It was the extraordinary constancy and splendid tactics of ROSECRANS, supported by the zeal of the subordinate commanders and the unexampled stubbornness of the rank and file, that transferred the early reverse into a grand victory. Would to Heaven that we could have such generalship and soldiership everywhere. They would speedily make an end of this bloody rebellion.

FRENCH ATROCITIES IN MEXICO.—Nowhere has there been more of an outcry raised against Gen. BUTLER than in France. The sympathizers with secession have adroitly availed themselves of the ancient ties which existed between Louisiana and France, and have filled the ears of Frenchmen with dreadful stories of oppression and cruelties upon a kindred people, which were not allowed to be contradicted through the press. One of our Paris correspondents, in a recent letter, said that "long lists of names of respectable men are published, who have been consigned by BUTLER to imprisonment on Ship Island, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi and Fort Pickens." Nor is any inquiry allowed as to whether the facts are so, or what these individuals have been guilty of, but the ceaseless cry of atrocity and brutality is raised, and the pressure thus created is put forward as a pretext to claim from the Government of France action in favor of the rebels.

Let us call attention to a somewhat analogous, and yet in many respects very different case, in the action of the French at Vera Cruz. It is analogous in that it is the occupation of a city by a military force, but it differs in that it is an occupation by the forces of a Power having no claim to be anything more than a foreign and invading enemy. The citizens of Vera Cruz owed no obedience to France; they had committed no offence against her laws. But Gen. BUTLER went to a city guilty of treason of the worst kind. He carried with him the flag to which many of her leading men had sworn allegiance, but had violated their oaths. They were guilty before the law of a crime whose punishment is death. And yet he is stigmatized as a tyrant because he has sent some of these traitors to an island where, as he said, he had himself encamped with his own troops for weeks before he entered the city.

How is it at Vera Cruz? Our correspondent at Havana informs us that the French are sending not only citizens of Vera Cruz, but natives of the interior mountainous country, who are prisoners of war, not to a fort a few miles away, not to an island at the mouth of their own river, but to the Island of Martinique, a thousand miles away, to fall victims to the yellow fever. Says the correspondent of the Havana *Prensa*, writing from Vera Cruz:

"The name of Martinique is as terrible here as that of Cuba or Melilla would be in Spain or Cuba for delinquents. *Every one that offends the French is transported to Martinique, and whoever does not serve them willingly is threatened with a like transportation.*"

And these, it must be remembered, are prisoners of war, not guilty of any offence against the French Government, but only offences against their military authorities in Vera Cruz.

There have not been wanting among our secession sheets here those who, taking their cue in this, as in other things, from the rebels and their friends abroad, have berated Gen. BUTLER with a vast deal more energy than they ever berated JEFF. DAVIS. We call the attention of these gentry to the course pursued at Vera Cruz, by those whose cheap at Bermuda they cobs, and to suggest that impartiality requires that they should not give to an officer fighting against treason any harsher measure than they give to the leaders of an expedition, to compel by force, the payment, by a weaker Power, of a disputed and doubtful claim.

GENERALS OUT OF WORK.—We trust that the large number of high army officers now idle and out of command, will speedily be assigned by the Government to active work. We need the services of all our Generals, and if they cannot all be commanders of first-class armies, there is plenty of honorable service which they should be glad for the sake of their country to do.

We trust that Gen. BURNSIDE, for instance, will not be allowed to go into retirement. No one doubts his great ability, or his anxiety to serve the Union. Why should he not be sent back to the scene of his former victorious exploits in North Carolina? There is now an army in that State large enough to be capable of great deeds, and if it be as large as the rebels say, it is nearly equal to BURNSIDE's late command on the Rappahannock. Gen. POTTER, who is at the head of it, is a good soldier; but BURNSIDE is the man for the place. POTTER served under BURNSIDE once before, and would be proud to do so again.

Gen. McCLELLAN, too, ought not to be ordered to remain in inglorious ease at such a crisis of his country's fate as this. Some have suggested that he be sent West to lay siege to Vicksburgh; but, Gen. GRANT is probably by this time engaged in a different kind of attack upon that place. But say, for instance, that the detached forces in the West were brought together, and put under his command, to capture Knoxville, he would be enabled to strike a greater blow at the rebellion than if he had captured Richmond. There are no swamps in that country in which an army could be planted, and there would be no need for interminable siege operations. Gen. McCLELLAN first gained his reputation by the rapidity and dash of his movements in Western Virginia, and he would have another opportunity for just such work in East Tennessee.

Gen. FREMONT has been too long in retirement. His popularity in the West is still prodigious. Why should he not take the brave little army which is wasting away its time and vim in Western Arkansas under Gen. SCOFIELD, and with it push down to the Capital of Arkansas, and take military possession of the State, and enforce the President's Proclamation? There cannot be many rebel soldiers now in that State, since our capture of the large body at Arkansas Post; but still, just for the name of the thing, as well as for territorial and political gain, it is a State well worth holding.

There are still five other Major-Generals, (BUELL, McDOWELL, SUMNER, FRANKLIN, and C. M. CLAY,) four of them at least able soldiers, in certain kinds of work, who have at present no command. We could easily designate them to posts of honor, and posts where they might be of great service to their country.

There are also *eighteen* Brigadier-Generals without actual command, every one of whom (except the sick and wounded ones) ought to be ashamed of doing nothing; and probably they all are. The Government should put every well man of them to duty of some kind, as they are all drawing their pay from the Government.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.—We have been neglecting the London *Times* for some time past; but in its issue of the 14th, which arrived here yesterday, there is a "peace proposition," at once so cool and exhilarating that we cannot help thinking it worth a paragraph, if but for the benefit of Northern advocates of peace and secession. It is setting forth the prospect of a general disruption between the States, and the great disquiet which was growing up in New-York, and proposes the following solution of the whole matter:

"Apparently the only way to solve the whole dilemma would be *for the Federal Government to dissolve itself*, and, declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly unfettered to form its own connections for the future, a position of affairs which might enable, under mutual compromises, a new Interstate to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them. *Such an act of self-abnegation, however, is scarcely likely to proceed from Washington.*"

We should think so.

THE MAYOR ON HARBOR DEFENCE.—In the summary of "General News" in the TIMES of yesterday, the synopsis of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen states that "the $1,000,000 Harbor Defence ordinance, lost last year by the Mayor's veto, was introduced anew by Alderman BOOLE, and laid over." This reference to the Mayor's action as to harbor defence, we learn, is a mistake; the fact being that he has repeatedly urged such an appropriation, but always, thus far, unsuccessfully. So far from having vetoed any ordinance on the subject, he has been especially earnest in his efforts to induce the Common Council to provide for the defence of the harbor.

The Great International Agricultural Exhibition.

Which is to take place at Hamburg during the next Summer, is attracting much interest among our citizens. Several of our principal State Societies have already determined upon sending representatives to this great gathering of those agriculturists and our manufacturers of improved agricultural machinery will, doubtless, contribute largely to the exhibition.

This opportunity for improving our commercial and social relations with the people of the German States and the adjacent countries, should not be neglected. A very considerable demand already exists at that point for our agricultural machines, which will only require a more extensive knowledge of our many valuable improvements to increase it many fold.

Our German fellow citizens will feel much interest in this exhibition, and they will have a commendable pride in the country of their adoption being fully represented. We refer our readers to our advertising columns for information.

From Cape Good Hope.

Cape Town papers of Nov. 11 and Dec. 6 are received, but they contain no news of interest.

FOOD FOR THE ARMY SENT FROM NEW-YORK.—The steam transport Thomas Sumner, from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday. She has on board 1,000 bbls. of damaged beans, sent from New-York as food for the army.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Policy of the French Emperor Regarding the United States.

The Significance of his Address to the French Legislature.

A Remarkable Article from the Emperor's Organ.

From OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1863.

The impression produced in the better class of the French population by the Emperor's discourse is unfavorable, for, although to the masses the speech is tame and insignificant, this very tameness and insignificance constitutes, for the more observing classes, its dangerous character. That the word "Mexico" should have occurred but once, and that at the tail of China and Cochin China, and as a sort of incidental affair to these, provoked a laugh of derision wherever it was read. It is known, in fact, that the question of Mexico excites the most serious consideration, and, I may add, apprehension of the Cabinet, and for various reasons, which I need not detail here; and to pass it over thus was simply to say: I do not know how much I dare say on that question, therefore I shall say nothing.

It is generally remarked also, by those who take the pains to study out the thoughts which presided at the writing of the Imperial speech, that the only exterior subject on which it enters into detail is that of America, and that his Majesty, while thus directing the eyes of the nation so particularly to this subject, is anxious to give such a turn to the sentence as will keep the probability of an offer of mediation before the public. In this connection, I learn verbally that, in the Council of the Cabinet which was held on Saturday evening, to hear the reading of the Imperial discourse, explanations were demanded by Ministers on the word "*encore*," as applied in the paragraph on the question of an armistice in America, and that, in the discussion which ensued, His Majesty insisted absolutely upon the maintenance of the word.

It is my duty to tell you here that a veritable panic reigns in the editorial bureaux of Paris on the subject of the Imperial attitude toward America. The following are the facts which have produced this panic:

In the first place, it is known that the ministerial organs within a few days have received an order to constantly harp on the doctrine that the separation is final in America, and that it is time to see about getting cotton. This order is being faithfully executed, and by none with more zeal than the *Moniteur*. This paper commenced its secession policy by a most unjustifiable and unwarrantable attack on Gen. SCHENCK, Governor of Baltimore. (It is not worth while to speak of the abuse of Gen. BUTLER, notwithstanding his recall, for that is in one sense an old subject.)

The Government anticipates, or at least is afraid of, the election of about thirty Democrats to the Chamber at the Spring election, and this is an opposition which would endanger the durability of such a *régime* as at present holds power in France. It is said, therefore, that the Government, rather than allow the elections to go too strong in the democratic sense, will risk a foreign war as a diversion, even with America.

Prince NAPOLEON was lately heard to declare himself converted to the doctrine of separation in America.

The *Revue de l'Empire*, a hebdomadal sheet written in the Ministerial Bureau, appears to be published solely for the object of propagating the doctrine of separation.

Several of the liberal journals are becoming seriously divided in their *bureaux de rédaction*, on this same question.

Orders have lately been issued to all the naval ports, to hasten the naval preparations with the greatest activity, but with as little display as possible.

But quite as important and as significant as all the rest, is the following article from *La Nation*, which is said in the newspaper offices to have been *written by the Emperor*, or, at least, to have been dictated in his bureau. I sought to tell you that after the Empress founded her organ, *La France*, directed by the Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE, the Emperor was anxious, also, to secure an organ, and thus a leading Bonapartist Deputy, M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, was authorized to found *La Nation*, a journal which has now reached its thirteenth number. The article which follows, and which I translate entire from this paper, appeared in the Sunday edition, and consequently the day before the delivery of the Imperial discourse at the opening of the Chambers. For those who are in the secret of this document, it is considered much more important than the official discourse. Here it is: MALAKOFF.

From *La Nation*, Jan. 11.

The crisis in cotton manufacture is acquiring daily such proportions as ought in France as well as elsewhere to call upon it the serious meditation of publicists, of statesmen and of Governments.

Like the crisis which results from a deficient crop of grain, the crisis in cotton does not give a hope of a speedy amelioration, founded on the probability of a better harvest. On the contrary, the crisis in cotton manufacture does not reasonably promise anything but an aggravation.

On the one hand, experience proves that the supplies of cotton furnished by India, Egypt and Algeria are insufficient; and on the other, it is manifest that the want of material, which has made itself felt thus far but in a few places, will not be long in extending itself to all the others.

The question of knowing how to give work and life to the numerous workmen in this great industry, places itself before us, therefore, in all that it possesses of seriousness, of pressing haste and of formidableness. It is a question for the serious attention of all friends of humanity and of order.

In definitive, here are the terms of the problem: No other country than America being able for a long time to come to furnish the necessary amount of cotton, by what reasonable and practicable way may America be brought to again furnish our supplies?

We know of but one precedent, to speak the truth, which, borrowed from a similar situation, may be examined and weighed in connexion with this one, and this precedent is the war waged by England against China in 1841, to force the latter to accept the opium of India in exchange for tea. The English thought, in the circumstance we now recall, that justice permitted them to establish, by a military intervention, a traditional commerce, the interruption of which was highly prejudicial to England and to Europe.

It will be admitted, without hesitation, that the establishment of the commerce of cotton with America will present itself in conditions much more conformable to the principles of equity and of general utility.

In the first place, to lack cotton, that is to say, to

...leave without work and without bread, in France, England and Germany, thousands of families who live by the cotton industry, is a misfortune of much greater magnitude than to live without tea.

On the other hand, when the English pretended to establish by force the tea trade, they imposed in reality on the Chinese Government an article which is in reality a poison, and in which the Government of China saw, with reason, a cause of physical and moral degradation.

Every one will see that in America the question is altogether different. In determining the Americans to renew with Europe the trade in cotton, we will carry to them, along with the spirit of concord, of fraternity and of peace, the reëstablishment of labor, of agriculture, of commerce, of transactions, and consequently of public prosperity. While leaving to the Americans the right and the care of resolving interior questions in a way to suit their own convenience, and without pretending in any way to impose upon them either union or separation, Europe might evidently, in a general interest of humanity, resolve the question of cotton, if not in a definitive manner, at least in a way to relieve sufferings that have become intolerable.

In the state of solidarity to which, thanks to the spirit of Christianity, all the nations of the earth are to-day arrived, good sense and equity admit that no one of them may bring about the ruin of the others. When any profound calamities happen to a country, the sentiments of humanity oblige all other countries to take their part in these sufferings. America is therefore obliged, in the name of these principles, to take account, in a certain measure, of the distress of the European workmen.

For ourselves, we do not see any other solution to the cotton crisis than a European intervention, of which the form and the extent remains to be decided, but which, in leaving to the Americans the solution of their National question, shall furnish to the manufacturers of Europe at least enough material to render possible a serious revival of labor.

We shall be surprised if, in the coming legislative assemblies of France and England, ideas similar to these are not brought forward; and, in the name of the interests of labor and of humanity, we conjure the Press to examine this point of view of the question.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Duty of the Government and the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE PERIL OF THE HOUR—IS IT REALIZED?

The country is to-day in extreme peril. Every wise patriot fully recognizes this fact, and, instead of thoughts of giving up the struggle, each is girding himself up for renewed, more vigorous and still more determined effort to resist and overcome the threatened danger of national destruction. It may be questioned, however, whether the generality of thinking appreciate the quarter from whence, at this hour, by far the most serious and immediate peril threatens the national life. Everybody feels that we must have victories in the field, far more important and decisive than any heretofore gained, before we can hope to witness the rising of the dark clouds enveloping the future of our country. Few doubt that these will be achieved. No earnest and uncompromising friend of the Union allows himself to believe that the loyal States are deficient in power and resources with which to crush the rebellion, sooner or later. Differ though we may as to the relative merits of Generals, the war policy pursued by the Administration, or the wisdom of military campaigns hitherto, we all feel assured that at last Providence will be found on the side of freedom, and "the heaviest artillery."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS ARE THE MOST THREATENING.

This well-founded confidence in the military prowess and endurance of the loyal States, there is reason to fear, is betraying the country into forgetfulness or oversight of the most real and pressingly imminent point of danger—the finances. Without financial means to carry on war, millions of men in arms would be powerless for good. The public credit must be sustained, or it is useless to prolong the struggle for another hour; and yet, unless Congress soon awakes from its apparent indifference upon this point, and provides wisely for the maintenance of the public faith and the constant repletion of the Treasury, on reasonable terms, national bankruptcy is almost just at hand, and we must be overwhelmed at no distant day, in political as well as financial ruin. This proposition is not over-stated, and if gentlemen will but give a little time and thoughtful attention to the subject, they must recoil with horror from the abyss on the edge of which we have all stood so long, in ignorant security. The chief difficulty in this whole matter is to get members of Congress to *think* upon the question. Few men have any taste for the dry details of finance, and members of either House of Congress are so constantly burdened with a thousand lesser but more importunate cares, that they find it difficult to give the needed time and laborious study to such questions. Hence it happens that so many good men, who are really desirous of sustaining the Administration in prosecuting the war until the Union is reëstablished, have hitherto hesitated to indorse the policy marked out by Mr. CHASE, the Financial Minister of the Government. It is safe to say that if they had given the time to thorough investigation which the Secretary of the Treasury has expended upon this subject, had they looked at the question in all its complicated bearings, they would generally have come to the irresistible conclusion founded upon that offices that no safe course is open to them other than that in which the Secretary has had the courage to lead.

MAGNITUDE OF OUR FUTURE PUBLIC DEBT—THE NEED FOR REPUDIATION.

Let us ask gentlemen in Congress now to examine carefully, and see whether our propositions are not true. If national bankruptcy is impending, surely no sane man will deny that the means of escape from that overshadowing and fatal evil demand his first, highest and only consideration, until security has been wrested from danger. Does any one doubt the threatened evil? Let him reflect that the estimated public debt of the United States on the 1st of July, 1864, if the war continues so long, is $1,744,685,000. *This is, in effect, nearly equal to the national debt of England*, because, though little less than half that debt in amount of principal, ours bears a rate of interest nearly double that paid by the British Government. The gold to-day commands a premium of forty-eight per cent., as compared with legal tender Treasury notes. If its price continues at that point, or rises still higher, as it must, unless the speculation is checked by wise legislation, of course the national expenditures must increase proportionately, and the public debt swell in the same ratio. The remedy lies in the adoption of measures which shall check the vast inflation of the currency threatened by large additional issues of paper money, and which shall tend to allay the alarm at home and abroad in regard to our ability to maintain the Union and the solvency of the Government. As the case stands to-day, the Government has little choice but to press its legal tender issues upon the market, or stop. Of course, as a temporary expedient, it adopts the former policy; but no man appreciates more clearly than does Secretary CHASE the impossibility of carrying it on indefinitely. On the other hand, local banks, all over the country, since their suspension of specie payments, have also largely expanded their paper issues, and under existing temptations are likely to continue doing so. Practically the Treasury Department and the local banks are to-day engaged in a competing race, to see which can expand the most rapidly, and *which shall reach the goal of bankruptcy and repudiation most speedily!* It is for Congress to determine whether this shall continue, or whether the strong arm of National law shall be interposed to regulate the currency in *such manner that Government and people alike* may be saved from common ruin.

THE GENERAL NATIONAL BANKING SCHEME.

The House of Representatives has nearly matured its chief Finance bill for the present session. I do not propose to discuss its features. Suffice it to say, that while the bill, as matured in Committee of the Whole, is not altogether in accordance with the carefully adopted views of Secretary CHASE, it is understood that he considers it, on the whole, a fair measure, and one that he can make answer the necessities of the pending crisis, provided it is sustained by additional legislation necessary to give it due vitality and strength among capitalists, and before the country. Chief among the still needed legislation, is a bill to establish Mr. CHASE's National Banking scheme, which hitherto has been overshadowed far too effectually by the influence of local banks all over the land. I do not mean to charge that Congress is wilfully disregarding the interests of the country out of consideration for those of the banking institutions in their several districts; but these institutions have so constantly and persistently decried the Secretary's proposition, presenting only *ex parte*, and, therefore, inaccurate arguments upon the policy proposed, that gentlemen in Congress have in many cases become, insensibly to themselves, so prejudiced against the proposed measure, that they have passed it by as unworthy of consideration. What is now needed is to arouse and challenge their attention to the financial perils so imminent, and to lead them to candid investigation, for themselves, of the remedy proposed. Let them not forget that Mr. CHASE's Bank scheme receives thorough indorsement and support at the hands of such men as Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who have made the science of finance in its broadest sense the study of their lives, and who see in the measure under discussion our only salvation from financial ruin—which latter involves the destruction of the Union, private as well as public bankruptcy, endless war and anarchy. Terrible as is the picture thus drawn, Congress has to elect, within the next four weeks, whether it shall be realized in all its horrors, or whether, by sustaining the Government and triumphantly ending the struggle, we shall find success, reunion, peace and permanent prosperity and happiness.

WILL ANYBODY PROPOSE A BETTER FINANCIAL REMEDY?

If gentlemen do not like Mr. CHASE's plan, they are at least bound to find a better—one that will stand equally well the test of such careful examination and intense study as the Secretary has bestowed upon his own proposition, and at the same time command more of popular confidence. It is, at least, the duty of every man who has a vote on the subject, to examine for himself, and be sure of the reasons for his faith before he decides that the so-called Bank scheme is not worthy of his support. The country has confidence in Mr. CHASE. The people honor his integrity, know the purity of his patriotism, and have faith in his sound judgment. The least rumor that he may retire from the Cabinet sends a tremor of alarm to the remotest corner of the loyal States. How then can the people sustain their representatives, if they refuse to listen to his counsels, and persist in demanding that he shall carry on the financial operations of the Government, while they withhold the tools deemed by him essential to the work? Is it not worse than absurd to ask him to remain in his present position—expect him to make his administration of the Treasury a success, and yet insist that he shall do it, not by reliance upon such a policy as he believes adapted to the desired end, but by dependence upon some other which his investigation has already satisfied him is totally inadequate to the exigency?

THE BANK SCHEME HEARTILY INDORSED BY THE ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION.

One word more. The President of the United States, in a recent message to Congress, has practically announced the National Banking scheme as an Administration measure. Mr. CHASE's judgment on this special point is thoroughly indorsed by all his associates in the Government, to whom every detail of the national condition is fully known. This is no mere complimentary support extended to the head of the Treasury. It is a well-known fact (and every man may ascertain it by asking any member of the Cabinet) that *the Administration is and has been an entire unit upon this question*. The President and his constitutional advisers all agree that the proposed Banking scheme is indispensable to the maintenance of the Government; and they will each and all give it their earnest and hearty support. It remains simply for gentlemen in Congress to say whether they will sustain the Executive in so vital a matter, since he has taken his position and the responsibility so definitely. If they fail to do so, and ruin comes, how will they answer to their children and children's children? The crisis is upon us. It must be met now. Congress cannot safely adjourn unless the threatened peril shall have been averted—and only one short month of the session remains. Will not the people impress upon their representatives in Congress the necessity for immediate action?

In another letter I propose to consider the Secretary's plan, and present some arguments as to its wisdom and necessity. S.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The French Fleet Expected at Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Oregon* has arrived from Mazatlan 17th.

Great activity prevailed in mining operations in Sonora and Sinaloa. Very superior machinery was being erected at several silver mines.

The French fleet was daily expected at Mazatlan. Three thousand Mexican soldiers were there, who would retire a safe distance inland and make a stand, should the French occupy the city, which was defenceless against bombardment.

The Bombardment of Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 27—3 P. M.

Further particulars of the bombardment of Acapulco explain the object of the French fleet to be a want of supplies. The Mexicans refused; they could not fight the French on the Atlantic and feed them on the Pacific. The ships then commenced entering the harbor, the Mexicans opened fire from the shore batteries and a fort three miles from the fleet. The shore batteries were soon silenced, but the fort maintained itself. After destroying twelve houses and damaging fifty, the fleet put to sea without supplies, the Mexicans continuing their fire from the fort.

The Depredations of the Alabama.

LETTER FROM BARING BROTHERS & CO. TO C. H. MARSHALL.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: We thank you for your valued letter of the 8th ult., the contents of which have had our careful consideration. The nature of our commercial relations with the United States naturally draws our attention to any event that threatens the safety of the ships and cargoes of our friends, and we are considering in conjunction with other British merchants *what steps can be taken to prevent any ships like the Alabama escaping in future.*

The fitting out of the *Alabama* is believed (although she was not armed in a British port) to be a breach of the laws of this country, and we have every reason to hope that the British Government will be watchful to prevent their violation in future.

We are much obliged for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and wishing you many happy returns of the season, remain,

Dear Sir, very truly yours,
BARING BROS. & CO.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 26.

The English frigate *Cadmus* left Fortress Monroe this morning, for Charleston, S. C.

The steamboat *Starr* was discharged from service yesterday, and returned to Baltimore to-day.

—Col. CASSILLY, of one of the Ohio regiments, who is reported to have been dishonorably dismissed from the service for drunkenness during the late battles at Murfreesboro, publishes a card in the Cincinnati *Commercial* most emphatically denying the charge, and asking a suspension of public opinion. He alleges that he is now suffering from a serious wound, and that he will vindicate himself in due time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Over Coats.
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HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
REDUCED PRICES.
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Pencil Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The best Work on Billiards Ever Published. —Price only 25 cents. THE ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF BILLIARDS, by MICHAEL PHELAN and M. CLAUDIUS BERGER. This is a mint of wealth to those who desire a proficiency in the elegant game of billiards. It is full of illustrations and practical instructions, by the two eminent professors. Mailed free, on receipt of price. Address PHELAN & COLLENDER, No. 67 Crosby-st., New-York.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment, in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Class in Electro-Psychology—On THURSDAY EVENING, at Clinton Hall. Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will lecture and experiment THIS EVENING upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, as above.

The Palmer Arm and Leg—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes
For sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Morton's Gold Pens—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer, at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—PHILLIPS.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, J. WOODARD BROWN and Miss HELEN M. PHILLIPS, both of this City.

COHN—UHLHORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. Joseph Brewster, of New-Haven, JAMES H. COHN, of Hartford, Conn., and H. E., eldest daughter of the late H. F. Uhlhorn, of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Yonkers, on Monday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, RUSSELL PERCY, youngest child of Samuel E. and Mary E. Brown, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

CONNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. ANN CONNWELL, widow of the late John Connwell, of Hempstead, L. I., aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Welwood, No. 296 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken for interment to Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday morning.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

GREEN.—In Camden, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM G. GREEN, son of the late William E. Green, of this City, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. E. Green, No. 72 West 19th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

HOVER.—In New-Bridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, IRA SWARTS, son of Ira W. and Emma Hover, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Aaron Swarts, No. 194 East 19th-st.

☞ Hudson and Catskill papers please copy.

INSKIP.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday night, Jan. 25, at his residence in Grand-st., near Leonard, Mr. EDWARD B. INSKIP, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Williamsburgh, L. I. The friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, W. WHITMAN LEE, a native of the City of Baltimore, of a lingering consumption, aged 30 years.

His numerous friends in this City and in Baltimore will deeply regret his early demise. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 207 Church-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please notice.

MARBONY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, at her late residence, No. 21 West 44th-st., Mrs. MARIA MARBONY, aged 56 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Church, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of croup, FREDERICK E., only son of Frederick E. and Ellen F. Mather, aged 1 year and 17 days.

Funeral services at No. 144 East 19th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to Connecticut.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, suddenly, Hon. ANDREW H. MICKLE, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, New-York, at 9 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Flushing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train.

McFARLAND.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, THOMAS McFARLAND, late of New-York, aged 46 years.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 26, MARGARET, beloved wife of Kieran O'Brien, and daughter of William and Margaret Johnston, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 201 Hicks-st., thence to St. Peter's Church, corner Warren and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

PILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, JOHN H. PILL, of membranous croup, only son of Henry H. and Ellen Pill, aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, *Mrs. Willington, No. 31 Poplar-st., Brooklyn,* on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On Monday evening, Jan. 26, of congestion of the brain, JOSEPH KNOX, only son of Charles O. and Martha Richardson, aged 15 months and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 268 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, WASHINGTON SMITH, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEELE.—In Irvington, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOSEPH STEELE, formerly a resident of New-York City, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place this day, Jan. 28, at 12½ o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SAWYER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, AMEY GREEN, wife of Winsand B. Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, CARY GREEN, No. 183 6th-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday morning, Jan. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 26, MARY F., wife of Franklin Woodruff, in the 39th year of her age.

Their friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 155 Remsen-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 45.—JAN. 27, 1863.
29, 7, 21, 51, 10, 66, 4, 14, 73, 64, 62, 50, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 46.—JAN. 27, 1863.
15, 48, 13, 38, 30, 2, 1, 22, 31, 46, 67, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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Our Soldiers' Valentine Packet, Army Valentine Packet, "Torch of Love" Packet and Miscellaneous Valentine Packets, are the most superb Packets ever manufactured. The combination is complete, and they are put up in elegant Illuminated Wrappers, expressly designed for the purpose. The sale will be immense.

COMIC VALENTINES.—The Trade has been supplied from time immemorial with the same senseless, stale old Comics, entirely void of point or merit in any sense. These Comics have sold to a certain extent simply because there was nothing better to be had. We take pleasure in announcing

AN ENTIRE NEW AND COMPLETE SET OF COMICS

that have been designed and engraved expressly to suit the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, including military and miscellaneous subjects, and we pledge ourselves not to send out a design that has ever been in the market before.

There will be no limit to the sale of these Comics.

We have also produced a new style of FRIENDLY COMICS that will meet with a large sale.

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Boxes, containing assorted lots, which retail for Five, Ten and Twenty Dollars, including all the different grades, from three cents to one dollar, with Cards and Envelopes to match.

Also, a variety of styles of Quarto, Octavo, 12mo., and smaller sizes Valentine Envelopes handsomely embossed, to suit Valentines of all sizes.

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Combining
ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
A new article, and to be had only of
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1863.

CONTENTS:

A CALIFORNIAN IN ICELAND. SECOND PAPER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Capital of Iceland—Church at Reykjavik—Governor's Residence—Icelandic House—Icelanders at Work—Geir Zöega—Icelandic House—English Party—A rough Road—Taking Snuff—Icelandic Boa—Geir Zöega and Bruno—Entrance to the Almannajau—The Almannajau—Skeleton View of the Almannajau—Outline View of Thingvalla—Fall of the Almannajau—Icelandic Shepherd Girl—Church at Thingvalla—The Pastor's House—The Pastor of Thingvalla—Thingvalla, the Lögberg and the Almannajau—Skeleton View of the Lögberg—Diagram of the Lögberg.
DOCTOR HAWLEY. PART I.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Doctor and his Daughter—Uncle and Nephew—Husband and Wife—In full Costume.
ROMOLA. By the author of "Adam Bede."
CHAPTER XXVII. The Young Wife.
CHAPTER XXVIII. The Painted Record.
CHAPTER XXIX. A Moment of Triumph.
CHAPTER XXX. The Avenger's Secret.
CHAPTER XXXI. Fruit is Seed.
CHAPTER XXXII. A Revelation.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Waiting—Coming Home—The Painted Record.
PHILIP RAYNOR'S SACRIFICE.
A TILT AT THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.
THOMAS ELLIOTT'S SPECULATIONS.
GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.
JUMPING JACK'S DAUGHTER.
THE BARRY METHOD.
UP TO THE HILLS.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER XIII. A Visit to Guestwick.
CHAPTER XIV. John Eames takes a Walk.
CHAPTER XV. The Last Day.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Hobbies—"Why, it's young Eames!"
THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.
THE POLICEMAN'S CHRISTMAS TRAMP.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATION—On the Pond.
THE DEAD DRUMMER-BOY.—*Illustrated.*
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Lady and Child's Street Dress—Negligée Robe.

Besides the Serial Novels by the Authors of "Adam Bede" and "Orley Farm," HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February contains papers by American Writers whose articles have been received with especial favor. Among the contributors to the present number are the Authors of "Twilight," "The Isle of the Puritans," "My Foreman with the Baby," and "Was he Right?" The "Californian in Iceland" conducts his readers into the heart of the most characteristic region of that romantic island. The paper upon the "Gentlemen of the Press" describes the practical working of our great newspaper establishments, giving an idea of the labor and cost involved in the production of a daily paper. The "Cruise of the Essex" forms one of the most striking chapters in the history of our war in the Southwest.

The Illustrations of this number are mainly from original drawings by CHAPIN, BELLEW, PERKINS, STEPHENS, VEDER, HOPPIN, JEWETT and MCLENAN. These have been produced at an expense which exceeds that of the entire cost of the literary matter and illustrations of any other Magazine in the world. As an illustrated Magazine, in which the pencil of the Artist aids and supplements the pen of the Writer, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has no rival, while it furnishes in addition a larger amount of reading matter than is given in any other Magazine in Europe or America.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
For FEBRUARY, 1863.
IT CONTAINS ARTICLES ON

Our National Finances. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
A Trip to Antietam. CHARLES W. LORING.
American Destiny. JOHN STAHL PATTERSON.
The Birth of the Lily.
Was He Successful? RICHARD B. KIMBALL.
Nullification and Secession. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.
The Sioux War. JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to President Lincoln.
"Dead!"
A Merchant's Story. EDMUND KIRKE.
The Consequences of the Rebellion. Hon. F. P. STANTON.
Sunshine in Thought.
How They Jested in the Good Old Time. CHARLES G. LELAND.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

The article in this number of the CONTINENTAL, on "Our National Finances," by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, will be found worthy of especial attention at the present time.

Our next issue will contain a valuable article on GOLD.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

WM. A. DARLING, Chairman.

AMBROSE H. PALMER, }
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her some great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 100 West 20th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 24th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skilful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH,
No. 132 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, but only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

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STRENGTH FOR THE EXHAUSTED.

Thousands die, as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. In Heaven's law the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted refilled with vital energy? We aver that of all invigorating preparations given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as

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This is, indeed, the tonic of tonics. As a revitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature it stands alone—the great invigorant of the powerful physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the debilitated, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble. DEPOT, No. 428 BROADWAY.

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Prize Debates in Yale College.

THE PRIZE DEBATES IN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Senior Prize Debate of the Linonia Society of Yale College occurred on the evening of Jan. 20, at the Society Room. The Committee of Award were Prof. Hubert A. Newton, Prof. Westminster Hooker, M. D., Rev. Edwin Harwood.

Question—"Is some form of Trial by Judges Preferable to the Present Jury System?"

There was quite a good list of speakers, and the discussion was one of interest. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, L. T. Chamberlain, West Brookfield, Mass.
Second prize, Wm. C. Whitney, Cambridge, Mass.
Third prize, Geo. S. Hamlin, Sharon, Conn.

The Senior Prize Debate of the Brothers in Unity took place on the evening of Jan. 21.

The question for discussion was, "Has the order of the Jesuits tended to advance civilization?" The Committee of Award were Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Rev. Prof. George T. Fisher, and Cyrus Northrop.

The first prize of $20 was awarded to Wm. G. Sumner, of Hartford; the second prize of $15 to Howard Kingsbury, of New-York, and the third prize of $5 to Chas. H. Whiton, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of Yale College for the election of a class orator and poet, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Orator, W. C. Whitney, Cambridge, Mass.; Poet, C. C. [illegible], West Springfield, Mass.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL.—At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred at the Watervliet Arsenal. Owing to a fortunate combination of circumstances, no person was injured, but the escape from a disaster even more serious than that which occurred in the Fall of 1861, was narrow. The explosion took place in the finishing shop. One of the workmen was engaged in polishing a [illegible] emery wheel, when the sparks set fire to a quantity of fuses that were lying near by. Six thousand fuses were simultaneously ignited, with a tremendous report. The doors and windows of the building were blown out, and the interior of the room was a blazing mass of smoke. Several men who were at work in the shop, which was in the second story of the building, rushed down stairs or jumped through the windows, to escape the sulphurous fumes. It was found that no one was injured by the accident. Until recently, however, powder and shell had been kept within explosive distance. Had any of these destructive agents been near at the time of the accident, the building would have been a wreck and several lives have been lost.

The accident was not without its amusing features. One of the workmen, in his haste to escape from the room, stumbled over a pot of red paint. He supposed that it was the blood of his mangled companions, and rushed to the officers' quarters to report himself as the only survivor of the accident. Another employe, a profane man, had a curse on his lips when the explosion took place. As soon as the smoke cleared away, he was found on his knees, in the attitude of prayer, beseeching the Deity whose name he had so recently been taking in vain.—*Troy Times, Jan. 26.*

PITCH-PINE FORESTS IN THE BAHAMAS.—We understand that a small quantity of tar has recently been produced from trees growing in the extensive pine forest of Andros Island, which realized $15 a barrel at Nassau. There are three other large pine forests in the Bahamas—one at New-Providence, one at Abaco, and one at Grand Bahama—which, under license from the Crown, could be made available for the production of tar and turpentine, and since these articles bear so high a price in consequence of the civil war in America, we wonder that all our resources are not turned to account.—*Nassau Gazette, Dec. 27.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
[illegible]	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool
[illegible]	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Jan. 11	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
[illegible]	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York
[illegible]	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston
[illegible]	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York
[illegible]	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Feb. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York
[illegible]	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York
[illegible]	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York
[illegible]	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans Steamer Rio Bio .... Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M., 3:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *China*, from New-York for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Special and peremptory sale of choice old wines, brandies, [illegible] cigars, &c., the property of an importing and jobbing house, comprising many of their choicest selections and importations for the past 20 years, viz: Vieux Cognac, La [illegible], in original cases; very choice old O brandy, Hennessey, Otard, and other favorite brands; very choice Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskeys; English and Holland gin, imported in wood and glass; Jamaica, St. Croix and pineapple rums; Ports, Madeiras, Sherries, pale, golden and brown, in great variety; many small and choice lots not herein mentioned.

Also, an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of [illegible].

No other goods admitted. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale. Our friends and the public are assured that this sale is well worthy of their attention.

James H. Miller, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES H. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes at six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, north side of 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloth, mahogany parlor suite in hair-cloth, mahogany centre-tables, pier mirrors, [illegible] and enameled bedroom suits, rosewood extension dining-table, chairs, beds and bedding, hair-rods, window shades, clock, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 8th-av., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany suite in hair cloth, rosewood [illegible] centre-tables, curtains, rockers, easy chairs, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut marble-top washstands, Brussels rugs, Turkey red [illegible], china, glass and kitchen ware.

Miller & Kennelly, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 230 Madison-av., southwest corner of [illegible]-st.; 25 feet 5 inches front on Madison-av., [illegible]; with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY—TO-MORROW (Thursday) Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Drill Room, over Centre Market.
R. SCOTT, Property Clerk.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School belonging to the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts., will celebrate their 29th anniversary this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, which may be had at the door.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by THEO. STURGES, Agent for the Company, No. 110 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SPINGLER HOUSE, UNION-square, New-York, will be opened for the reception of guests on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. L. E. BALCOM, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman wants place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; also, a good baker of bread and breakfast breads; understands all kinds of made-dishes; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family; has the best of references; is an excellent baker, and is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days, at No. 163 East 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place for fourteen months, and six years from her former employer. Call for two days at No. 235 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; one who understands desserts and is an excellent baker; no objections to doing light housework in a private family. Call at No. 182 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, and will assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 658 Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOman; is thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class testimonials from her former employers, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—REquired by two highly respectable young women, in a very respectable family, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both are willing to assist with washing; the best of characters can be given from their last employers; together or apart no object; country preferred. Call for two days only at No. 39 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; one who perfectly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West [illegible]th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., second fancy store from the corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do general housework; best of City reference. Call at No. 196 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City references; can be seen at No. 658 Broadway, room No. 21.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 West Washington-place, opposite Barrow.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, boning, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; will assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 364 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and understands pastry; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook with City reference; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 60 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. *Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 74 West 26th-st.*

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 54 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long from Dublin, wants a place in a private family as nurse to one child, and do sewing or light chamberwork. Call at No. 203 1st-av., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, [illegible] by a respectable and intelligent Protestant woman, to take care of two little girls. City recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 to 4 o'clock at No. 37 West [illegible]th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can give the best of City reference; is kind and willing. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 249 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 24th-st., Room No. 7.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCed person, with good references, wishes a situation as child's nurse, seamstress, or chambermaid; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 207 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A PROTestant English woman wishes a situation to take care of children, and to do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call for one week at 149 East Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; can take a waiter-man's place; or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as waitress in a private family; her present employer, with whom she has lived nine years, will recommend her highly. Apply at No. [illegible] West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat, respectable young woman, as a competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 26 6th-av., one door from 8th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; none but a private family need apply; best of references. Apply at No. 65 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store, near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above, by a thoroughly competent young woman with from three to five years' reference from her last employers, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 462 Broadway. Room No. 5.

AS LAUNDRESS—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 West 26th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, willing and able to work, wants a place to do chamberwork and assist with washing, or do general housework in a small family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or do general housework; good recommendations. Call for two days at No. 255 West 18th-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 203 West 35th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at 220 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 111 West 18th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; will go out by the day or week; can refer to ladies where she has worked; is willing to be useful. Call or send to No. 223 East 21st-st., corner 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, to serve in a private family; would take a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; good City reference given; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 194 12th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, work in a private family, where she can find the comforts of a home; satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, No. 53 West 39th-st.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress, or would be willing to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced and competent man, a situation as head gardener; has had charge of some of the finest country seats in Westchester County; can give testimonials both as to competency and character. Address THOS. JARDINE, at Alexander Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; flower, fruit and vegetable garden, green-house and grapery, &c. Address G. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 306 *Times* office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; can give the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety, and is willing to make himself generally useful; [illegible] no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. B., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant married man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; has had the best of experience, and is perfectly willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 23d-st., or address as above to A. M. SEE.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young single man, (English,) as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. H. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, who has three years' reference from his last place. Address C. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS light porter, by a young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful; can give satisfactory recommendations for honesty. Address T. H. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted in a private family, by a young man of the best testimonials of character for honesty, industry and capacity. Call for or address BENJAMIN, care of John Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park Row.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter, either private or public, by a man who can furnish the most satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A law office by a young man 19 years of age; has had some experience, and can produce good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A SITUATION in some mercantile business by a single man, (American,) as light porter, or at any light, respectable employment. Any firm willing to give him a chance can address M. G., in care of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY competent for the leading position in a first-class establishment manufacturing ladies' and children's garments of all kinds, in Cincinnati. The applicant must understand cutting and fitting perfectly, after the best styles. Practical acquaintance with the Grover & Baker machines desirable, as none others will be used. Wages good and situation permanent. Apply to Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,79[illegible] New-York Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. None need apply but those bringing good references. Call at No. 97 East 36th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAIter, with good recommendations, for a small family. Apply at No. 18 West 37th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SUPERIOR COOK. APply at No. 28 East 28th-st., at 9 o'clock this morning. Good references required from her.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either English or Scotch. Apply, with references, at No. 197 West 14th-st., before 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY AT GORDON, BOWDOIN & WARREN'S, No. 399½ Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER BOY, ABOUT 16 years old, for a private family in the City. Apply with references at the Servants' Institute, No. 297 4th-av. BEDELL.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 196 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FRANÇAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons de Français dans une famille, ou une pension. S'adresser à No. 194 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the second floor to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 18 East [illegible]th-st.; best references given and required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place; Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT to retire from business, requests all persons who have left watches or jewelry for repairs, to call and get them without delay. MRS. J. B. GINOCHIO, 280 Canal-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND licenses, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 106 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS PAper from the commencement, September, 1851, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 962, New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by F. W. GALLAUDET, 7 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,1[illegible],444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,1[illegible],411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,856 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,465,[illegible]
Losses paid during the same period	$[illegible]
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$[illegible] 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$[illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	[illegible]
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible] 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	[illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,[illegible]
Cash in Bank	[illegible],402 [illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 [illegible]

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$[illegible]
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	[illegible]
Total profits for 20½ years	$[illegible]
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	[illegible]
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE:

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1881 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.
AND AMERICAN GOLD,
BY LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale [illegible] of said Company [illegible] or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Jan. 6, 1863.

United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall, corner of William-st., Jan. 1, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1856, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING,	J. H. TOBIN,
GEO. V. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL K. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOT, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Office No. 10 William-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.
No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 27, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest [illegible] per cent. from date of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,
C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, an active business man, well acquainted with the Stock and Bond business, wishes to form a partnership with a member of the Board in good standing and of unexceptionable character. The advertiser would furnish a sufficient amount of capital, and can command ample financial facilities. Address, with real name and references, (no other communications noticed,) Box No. 2,367 Post-office. All communications strictly confidential.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 22, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and the three inspectors of the next election, will be held, at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Office of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES O. PLATT, Secretary.

Office Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1862, will be redeemed at 102 per cent. and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. C. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY STOCK—By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF all denominations bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway.
This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON [illegible], Secretary.
New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS .... [illegible]
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.
Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 3d day of February.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 27, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-EIGHT PER cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company for the four years ending May 1, 1863, payable on and after the 20th day of February next, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in the Seven per Cent. Equipment Bonds of the Company at par, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the close of business on the 10th day of February next. Sums less than Five Hundred Dollars will be paid in certificates convertible into the Bonds. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from and after the 10th to the 20th day of February next.
A. BOODY, President.

Office Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, [illegible], Jan. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 20th inst. at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 10th inst., at said Transfer Agency. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst. and reopened on the 20th inst.
S. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, [illegible] on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's Office, No. 55 William-st. (Room No. [illegible], 2d floor.)—New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stock of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

[illegible] Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., LESS the United States Government tax, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 William-st., on the 10th day of February next, to stockholders registered as such, on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] day of February, and remain closed until the 11th day of February.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February, free of Government tax assessed by the Bank. The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., Treasurer's Office, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 8, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, [illegible] on the [illegible] day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the Brevoort Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER R. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. [illegible]-av., corner [illegible]-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. [illegible]

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Monison's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tea Chests from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. [illegible] Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (15th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, [illegible] affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest discoveries in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25c. closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of F. WARNER, No. 14 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. [illegible] Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.
Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results. In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.
Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!
Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines. Avoid them as you would the bite of a serpent. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.
Sold by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 [illegible], opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and [illegible] sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of venereal disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars. Sent free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee cures in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. [illegible] Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 40 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 12 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts. Private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted [illegible] in all diseases affecting the urinary organs; [illegible] at the Hospitals of this City enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. [illegible] Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the disease. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular Physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," *strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family.* Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 8 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills, or Physical Regenerator. [illegible] Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. [illegible] Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a reputable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by D. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by [illegible] and Henry Dexter, and all [illegible].

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of them [illegible] HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female [illegible] Pills, infallible in [illegible] removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes [illegible] Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., [illegible] of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when ordinary treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. [illegible] can be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 cents, three hundred pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to D. C. WELLS, No. 40 Dey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice of enormous income. The partner furnishing amount of $3,000 will be repaid by income in the first year. Apply with real name to DOCTOR, Box [illegible], Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: [illegible] regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between [illegible] and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering [illegible] from Hudson to Greenwich street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-House, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
[illegible] JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City [illegible], City Hall.

[illegible]
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the [illegible] inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh [illegible] ounces per yard.
[illegible] cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BOSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 6 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1862.
JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
au27-law6mW* JAMES HEALEY, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA T. COMSTOCK.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George R. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park-place and No. 43 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY.
WM. W. STONE,
ROBERT BLISS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high basement house No. 63 7th-av., finished with furnace to each story, Croton water, hot and cold, throughout; gas in every place where light is required, and newly painted and papered. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 36 William-st.

MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

or in exchange for improved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 65 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all its details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO CAPITALISTS—COAL MINES FOR SALE.—Very valuable coal mines at La Salle, Illinois, in full working order and doing a profitable business. Having the advantages of a six-foot vein, two leading railroads and a canal and navigable river by the works, with the large and growing city of Chicago near, and being in a country destitute of wood, these mines must become among the most profitable in the United States. Samples of both kinds of coal (cannel and bituminous) can be seen at our office. These mines will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. [illegible] Pine-st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO. STURGES, No. 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 162 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 36 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late Mrs. Hannah Appleton, house and lot No. 141 Macdougal-st., southwest corner of 4th-st., 25x85 feet. The house is very substantially built and will be sold low; also the house adjoining. Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICES—SEVERAL very nice brick and frame houses on 78th, 82d and 83d sts., between 2d and 4th avs., in the best improved parts of Yorkville, at prices from $2,700 to $5,000 and on easy terms of payment. Apply to JOHN TURNER, at the paint-store, 86th-st. and 3d-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $108 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. HERT, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. The entire size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 16 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A THREE-STORY brick house, with water, bath, gas, range and hot-air fixtures, at No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. VAN BRUNT, corner Court and Baltic sts. Possession given immediately.

SPRING-STREET—FOR SALE—A VALUBLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORners on 5th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Park-av., and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN 53D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 136 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SAILORS' SNUG HARbor, lease of lot, No. 138 9th-st., near Broadway, and opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s new stores. For particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Bank, corner Avenue D and 10th-st.

A GOOD STABLE FOR SALE—NEAR Murray Hill, 37th-st. and Broadway; 21x85; lot 98 feet; two stories; four rooms furnished for coachman; cow-house and henery on rear of lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie; contains 200 acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and embraces four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green house and graperies, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The natural attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for the fine roads render this estate a most desirable country home for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms apply to
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J. Land in large or small lots. Also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, on easy terms. Village lots for $10. Mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. R. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a two-story cottage in a beautiful village on Long Island. Enquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st.

FARMS.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house, the front and back parlors on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 178 9th-av.; store 80 feet deep, revolving iron shutters and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x36 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres; for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,289 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a factory; steam power required; location not of much importance. Reply, stating terms, particulars, which must be moderate, and when possession can be obtained, to FACTORY, Box No. 1,358 Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 185 Times Office.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 14 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 79 Wall-st.; and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

Director ... J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor Brignoli has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear

NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,

On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,

MARTHA,

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her admirable part of LADY HENRIETTE.

Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.

BRIGNOLI, LORIMEL, SUSINI, PLUNKETT, BARILI, TRIPPI.

Conductor and Musical Director ... Signor Muzio

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI, with an immense cast.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinee.

Box-office will be open on THURSDAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER ... Lessee.
(Also of Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C.)
Henry C. Jarrett ... Acting Manager.

THE DECIDED SUCCESS.
THE UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Achieved by the
MODERN, MODEL AND MORAL PLAY,
EAST LYNNE,

on the occasion of its first representation, the management announce it

FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28,
THURSDAY, Jan. 29,
FRIDAY, Jan. 30,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
the gifted and pleasing actress,
IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED.

Lady Isabel, } Madame Vine, }	...	Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.
Miss Kate Denin	as	Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon	as	Cornay Carlyle.
Miss Sophy Gimber	as	Wilson.
Miss Emily Barnett	as	Joyce Hallijohn.
Charlotte Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare.
Jenny de Lacy	as	Susanna.
Mary Bullock	as	William.
Little Miss Parker	as and	Lucy.
Charles Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle.
L. R. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison.
John B. Studley	as	Earl Mt. Severn.
T. E. Morris	as	Justice Hare.
Harry Russell	as	Mr. Dill.
John Ferris	as	Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews	as	Capt. Thorne.
Wm. Barron	as	Tom Herbert.
J. Fenno	as	Meredith.

PRICES:
Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony ... 50 cents.
Reserved seats ... 25 cents extra.
Family Circle ... 25 cents.

The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.

Doors open at 6¾ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7½ P. M.

LUCILLE WESTERN
will shortly appear in New-York in
EAST LYNNE.
Due notice will be given in regard to particulars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
On MARCH 2.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 22 East 27th-st. Complete course in Vocal Culture. ELOCUTION and the New, Light, or Parlor Gymnastics.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first season, 1862—1863. Third concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863. Orchestral Pieces—Schumann's Symphony No. 1, Concert Overture by Rubinstein, Overture to Tannhauser by Wagner, and Beethoven's Concert in G for the piano. Solo Performers—Messrs. E. Ferring, "Tenor," and S. B. Mills, "Piano." Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra-member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will lecture and experiment THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall. Persons from the audience in a perfectly wakeful state, will be operated upon, their voluntary motions, taste, sight, hearing, &c., entirely controlled. The experiments will be equally wonderful and amusing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture, at 7½. Single tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents. Close on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Shaw, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. [illegible], carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 23 Broadway, to JOHN B. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Jan. 31
KANGAROO ... Saturday ... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $105, $115, $135. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMships MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 51 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau ... $50
Passage money to Havana ... 70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. C. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 203 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by E. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $[illegible]; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
in her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
will be performed the new five-act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for
Miss BATEMAN.

She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.

ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

Musical Conductor ... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MONS. PHILLIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrena, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lonergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

PALACE GARDEN.

ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863.

And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.

An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in
GUESSING.
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH
Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.

Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS.

Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York Herald.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.

No. 609 Broadway.

L. B. Lent ... Manager.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character, will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the Maid of the Mist, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellwood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 12 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 3 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, c., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 8 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 3 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C., and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A DARK CREAM horse, 5 years old, 15¼ hands, sound in every respect. Is a rapid traveler, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, and is also a splendid saddle horse. Belonged to an officer in the cavalry service. Inquire at No. 122 West 22d-st.

COUPE.—A HANDSOME TWO-HORSE COUPE, made by one of the best makers, cost $750, will be sold at a great bargain, to-day. Can be seen at McGuire's stable, 4th-st., between McDougal-st. and 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3.45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient, and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:37 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden, and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.00 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Miss LAURA KEENE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
In compliance with the numerous
APPLICATIONS AT THE BOX OFFICE
to witness this distinguished artiste in her favorite character of ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, in the
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
and MINNIE, in
SOMEBODY ELSE,
which have won for her a
WORLD-WIDE RENOWN,

she has consented to appear for these two nights only, as they must be withdrawn in consequence of the production of other pieces now nearly ready for representation.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
Or, THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1690, (her original character,) ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
and the comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "I'll be no submissive wife" and "There's a path by the river."

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
On which occasion she will appear in
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.

On MONDAY next, Feb. 2, will be produced for the first time a new and extensively augmented version (by Charles M. Walcot) of Planché's famous Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.
By the addition to and alteration of which
MRS. JOHN WOOD

Will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by
MRS. WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. [illegible] Mader, new and gorgeous scenery, machinery, dresses and properties prepared at great cost, and the compiler of the piece,
MR. WALCOT, SR.,
Will make his first appearance in fifteen months as the King; while to complete the attractions
THE ARAB GIANT, MR. GOSHAN,
Is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,)
(Sixth time) Boucicault's highly pleasing and attractive Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Ripley	Mr. Lester Wallack
(originally acted by him.)	
The MacDunnan of Dunan	Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Acton	Mr. Reynolds
Withers	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet	Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Baroness	Mrs. Reeves
Matilda	Miss Bergett
Sally Singleheart, a lodging housekeeper	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Warren	Miss Carman

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,)
(First time this season,) Morton's standard Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
FRIDAY, (by desire,) THE LADY OF LYONS.

In consequence of the crowded audience on Tuesday to witness the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, it will be repeated MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 2.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, and THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The brilliant and beautiful
CUBAS.
By request, for TWO NIGHTS more, in the Grand Military Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY
Introducing her
BEAUTIFUL DANCES. COMBATS, &c.
The popular character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
For the LAST WEEK in his charming personation of PETER PROBITY, in the drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING the performance will commence with the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Peter Probity ... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Grace ... Miss Couldock
To conclude with the
FRENCH SPY,
Introducing
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF C. W. COULDOCK.
In rehearsal, the drama of the WIZARD SKIFF.
CUBAS AS ALEXIS THE PIRATE BOY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 523 Broadway.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 588 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panorama of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Galilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 513 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Grand Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. F. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c. &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 212 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 212 4th-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st. Young men fully qualified for business by a thorough, practical course of instruction. A good handwriting guaranteed in ten lessons. Separate rooms for ladies, and for private instruction. Call for circulars.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 31st-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. F. A. ANDREW.

A LADY DESIRES TO PLACE HER SON, aged 9 years, in some good country boarding school, a short distance from this City, where he will receive good care and attention. Address EUGENE, Box No. 170 Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate and payable monthly in advance.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., J., Post-office Box No. 239 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WELL known in this City for success in teaching the different branches, desires a few more private pupils, or an afternoon engagement in a family or school. Her course of instruction includes English, in all its branches, German, French and music. References to present pupils given. Address A. H., Box No. 391 Times Office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT (Episcopal) wishes a situation as tutor, in a school or private family, where he can give two or three hours during the day. Satisfactory references furnished. Address J. W. P., Box No. 4,607 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED German lady desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family in this City. She is thoroughly competent to teach the higher English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable City references given. Address A. B., Box 333 Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF THE German language. Apply at No. 573 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE remain for the public to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10, after which she will never be exhibited.

ONLY A VERY FEW DAYS MORE THEN remain for the public to see her. During these few days, she will be seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12 are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,

and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, he has made arrangements to
GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and the same chaste, elegant, and strictly moral drama
CHARLES THE SECOND,
Or,
WAGGERIES IN WAPPING,
will be produced at each.
MISS WARREN AND COM. NUT.

will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
This extraordinary pair of human beings,
THE SMALLEST EVER KNOWN,
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY [illegible] POUNDS,
constitute the greatest curiosity the world has ever produced.

Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is as extensive, that she appears in a different dress every day, and in palpable selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Buckley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Buckley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Parlors at BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and
At NEWARK, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 [illegible]
Single Tickets for a Gentleman ... 5 [illegible]
Ladies' Tickets ... 3 [illegible]
Minors under 15 years of age ... 3 [illegible]

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 478 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
At the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN—Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON of Boston will lecture before the above Society at IRVING HALL, Irving Place, this WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject:—Heads, Heart and Brains.

FAIRS.

GERMAN FAIR, NO. 348 FOURTH-ST.—Delivery of prizes daily from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 10 P. M.

All prizes remaining unclaimed on Wednesday, Jan. 28, will be considered presented to the Hospital.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having purchased the interest of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm will dissolve on the 31st day of January instant,) he will also withdraw his own interest from the said firm, and will open on Feb. 2 proximo, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 785 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANO.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 785 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. C. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $250. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO PEDDLERS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
Will be sold at the following low prices.
For a short time only:

1,200 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 18 cents per yard.
1,500 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 19 cents per yard.
800 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 20 cents per yard.
600 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 22 cents per yard.
1,200 Pieces Bleached Muslin, 25 cents per yard.
1,200 Pieces Bleached Muslin, [illegible] cents per yard.

As the above goods are greatly below the market value, early application will be necessary to secure bargains, as we cannot guarantee these prices only for a few days.

OUR FANCY DRESS AND BLACK SILKS, CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' DO., SHAWLS, ALPACAS, MERINOES, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, will be sold at greatly reduced prices up to the 15th of February.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 289 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., WHITE GOODS, TARLETANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment of BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, at our importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MME. [illegible] has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the present price. [illegible] corsets at $1; new shaped skirts (best steel), 25 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents; bought before [illegible] and 389 Broadway, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MAchine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Hooker in Consultation with the Authorities.

Adverse Action on the House Finance Bill in the Senate Finance Committee.

A SUBSTITUTE TO BE REPORTED.

The Proposed Submarine Telegraph to the Gulf Ports.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER arrived here this morning, and had lengthy interviews with the President and Gen. HALLECK, and the Secretary of War. He will return to Falmouth to-morrow.

SUMNER AND FRANKLIN.

Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN reported themselves at the War Department this morning.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day considered the House Ways and Means bill, passed yesterday, and decided to report a substitute which shall more fully suit the views of Secretary CHASE, who is opposed entirely to creating the power to issue legal tender notes, as likely to stimulate an unhealthy inflation, and who prefers to depend upon the sale of bonds and the issue of interest-bearing notes. This conclusion is unexpected by the more sanguine friends of the legal tender system, and must be the beginning of a system of legislative action which will restrain the present feverish excitement in financial circles.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BANK BILL.

The Bank bill of Senator SHERMAN, introduced yesterday, has several important peculiarities not in the bill of Mr. HOOPER, and is the embodiment of Secretary CHASE's views. Under its provisions, all existing Banks may organize and preserve all corporate franchises except the power to issue circulating notes. The amount of notes is limited to two hundred millions of dollars, one-half to be apportioned among the States according to population, and the other in proportion to present capital. The Associations are limited to twenty years. This bill has the support of the entire Finance Committee of the Senate, and will pass that body by a large majority.

A SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. OLIN was instructed by the House Military Committee to report a bill, authorizing the Secretary of War immediately to contract for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, touching at various points on the coast of North and South Carolina and Florida, and at Fort Pickens, and with a branch to New-Orleans.

MR. CONWAY'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, in the House to-day, was listened to with marked attention, and elicited general praise for its ability and honesty of purpose, if not for its popularity of sentiment. The speaker took the ground that the war had not become an element of reaction, and that its tendency was to bring into power a Democratic fusion party, pledged to a restoration of the Union on terms satisfactory to the South. He thought that force had spent itself, and that the dispute must be settled by compromise or separation. He was in favor of separation, on the idea that reunion would ultimately follow on an Anti-Slavery basis.

PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

Our pickets at Chantilly were last night driven in by WHITE's guerrillas. No casualties, nor captures.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have instructed their Chairman, Mr. OLIN, to report a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department.

GEN. J. H. HOBART WARD.

Very great injustice is sometimes done to meritorious officers by the delays and accidents inseparable from the routine of the War Department. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD suffers at present from this cause. The Senate, not long since, called on the Secretary for a list of all the Brigadier-Generals in actual command. Gen. WARD was at that time in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac, by appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, but his papers did not happen to have been placed on file at the War Department when the call was made, and his name was therefore omitted. It is to be presumed that this omission will be remedied in the Senate, and that WARD's confirmation will promptly follow. He has been one of the most active, devoted and efficient officers in the service. He has been in every engagement of KEARNY's Division and has made himself conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct in every instance. At Fredericksburgh, out of 1,600 taken into the action, he lost 600.

A SUPPOSED SPY.

A British officer serving in Canada was recently arrested at Point of Rocks on his return from Richmond. As he was making his way into our lines he was arrested as a spy and committed to the old Capitol prison. He will be tried by Court Martial. His name is said to be WEBBE.

A BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICER.

Inspector-General MUIR, of the British army, is here, the guest of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. He comes here, commissioned by his Government, to observe the workings of our Medical Department.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will to-morrow consider the recent nominations sent in by the President. The Committee will report adversely to repealing the existing law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, but will recommend the selection of the most meritorious nominees for confirmation to fill the vacancies now existing.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

THE CAPTURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to the Senate's resolution of the 13th inst., in relation to the capture of British vessels sailing from one British port to another, having on board articles contraband of war, for the use of the rebels, sent seventeen papers, dating from the 30th of July to the 26th of February, with many other minor letters.

The first is a letter from Mr. SEWARD inquiring relative to the capture of the steamer *Adela*, bound to Nassau, by the United States steamer *Quaker City*.

The captain of the latter denied having fired into the *Adela* within two and a half miles from the coast, without showing his colors, and states that he proceeded under the instructions of Flag-Officer McKEAN to intercept a vessel of her appearance, with a cargo of contraband goods.

Mr. SEWARD asserted that the Government had no desire to claim any unusual belligerent rights, and promised to send the correspondence in evidence to the Maritime Court adjudicating the case in Florida.

The United States Marshal, LAMON, furnishes evidence that the vessel intended to run the blockade.

The case of the British brig *Lilla* is also referred to.

Lord LYONS, on Jan. 26, 1863, writes to Mr. SEWARD that Earl RUSSELL had caused a letter to be addressed to the British General Post-office, stating that as long as the present blockade lasts, great caution should be observed as to the class of vessels to which mail bags should be intrusted.

NOT A NAVAL VESSEL.

From some comments in the newspapers, it is proper to mention that the gunboat *Sidell*, reported as having surrendered to the rebels, did not belong to the navy, and there is no such officer as VAN DORN connected with it.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that Assessors may assess as dealers, persons who sell commodities from vessels, boats or barks, or who sell logs and lumber in rafts; and the Assessors will report to the Collectors accordingly, together with the name of the vessel employed in each case, if any, and the license will be prepared in conformity with such return. Applications for license should be made, and the licenses issued, in the collection district where the licensee resides.

CONFIRMED.

JOHN ROWE has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill *relative to the time of holding Circuit and District* Courts of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the better *organization of the military establishment of the* United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance pay and allotment to volunteers and militia in the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of Paymasters' Clerks in the navy. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer the volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their enlistment; also, into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the reenlistment of such volunteers for one year or a longer time; also into the expediency of providing by law for three months volunteers, either by enlistment or draft.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the rules of the Senate be so amended as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to make itself a Court of Errors to go over these court-martials.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would be adopted. He thought the record ought to go to the country and be read by every one.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was rather in favor of having the record printed and go to the country. But the record had been printed; he had received a copy and read it. He believed that the result arrived at was amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any event. But the record was very voluminous; it would create a vast expense under the present circumstances, and as it was already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut (Rep.) was of the opinion that Congress and the Senate had nothing to do with the control of the army, or with Courts-martial.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 16, nays 22.

Mr. LANE of Kansas (Rep.) called up the bill to provide for the removal of Indians from Kansas. Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minnesota (Rep.) called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota.

The bill was passed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the Report of the Secretary of State, and the documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union) proceeded to speak at length on the passage of the bill, characterizing the Proclamations of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus and declaring emancipation, as the most extraordinary documents ever issued, claiming that the President had no power to do anything of the kind, and such acts were palpable violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution itself. Mr. LINCOLN has fairly shouldered the abolition policy to destroy Slavery in violation of all constitutional laws and of his oath, but the people have declared in thunder tones that the Constitution shall not be destroyed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as to civil cases.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the object of the whole bill was to prevent persons who have been injured by the myrmidons of power from any relief in the Courts; but the people would treat with scorn and contempt the wickedness of this Administration, and its usurpations of power. No upright people could do otherwise.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he had listened to hundreds of speeches from the Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them had been denunciation of the Administration who were struggling to put down the rebellion; but we never heard any one word in condemnation of those men who were dripping with the blood of their country, men, who are stained with perjury, corruption and treason, who are his associates. But from day to day he denounces the President of the United States, aspersing his (LINCOLN's) motives. The present Administration bears upon its shoulders a responsibility never borne since the days of WASHINGTON, and the responsibility has been borne with a single purpose to preserve the Constitution and live up to the oaths taken to protect and defend it. As to this question of the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, there is an honest difference of opinion about it, and the President of the United States, than whom a more honest and patriotic man does not live, believed he was acting under the Constitution in suspending the writ and making arrests, and the Senators from Kentucky and others spend most of their time in denouncing and trying to break down the Administration, but never say a word against the rebels who are trying to overthrow the Government. He (DOOLITTLE) had listened to this kind of talk until he was tired.

Mr. POWELL replied, saying that he had said that those who went into the rebellion were doing wrong. He (POWELL) felt it his duty to denounce all violations of the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator from Kentucky was not prejudicing the case in arraigning the President—that was the duty of the other House, and the Senator was to act as a judge.

Mr. POWELL said that he had a right as a Senator of a sovereign State to arraign the President, and, further, he thought that the President ought to be arraigned for his violations of the Constitution.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the Senator seemed to think there must be no coercion to preserve the Government, but others thought differently. The last President of the United States (Mr. BUCHANAN) held that no State had a right to secede, but that nobody had any right to prevent them. That was thought to be something new, but was not. It was as old as Dogberry's instructions to the watch to arrest all vagrom men—to bid them stand in the Prince's name, and if they would not stand, to let them go, and be thankful they had got rid of a villain. The Senator from Kentucky would have no force used to carry out the laws of the Government, or men to preserve it in a struggle for life. This bill simply provides for the transfer of these cases to the United States Courts. If there were constitutional questions to be decided, it was proper that such cases should be transferred to the United States Courts.

A long debate ensued on the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) made a long speech, and was called to order several times in the course thereof. Finally, when censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name, the Vice-President called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY continuing his remarks,

The Vice-President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the American Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Sergeant-at-arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. SAULSBURY was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time Mr. SAULSBURY came in the Senate again, and began to speak.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called him to order, on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair (Mr. CLARK)—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Just as I please, or otherwise.

Cries of "Order."

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion,

Mr. SAULSBURY attempted to speak.

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY—No, Sir!

Mr. SUMNER rose to the question of order that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. SUMNER.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to by yeas 27, nays 15.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that any person not in the military or naval service of the United States, and not subject to the articles of war, who shall be arrested in any State or district wherein the process of Courts is not obstructed, during the rebellion, for aiding the rebellion or obstructing the execution of any law or military order, shall be discharged unless, within ten days, charges are filed in the Clerk's office of the district where he is arrested; and it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge such person or hold him to bail, as he may deem necessary for the safety of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was rejected. He afterward renewed it, and being amended on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, so as to allow thirty days during which charges should be made and presented to the Court, it was adopted.

The bill passed—yeas, 33; nays, 7. Adjourned at 10½.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The House considered the Senate bill, providing *for the pay of certain persons over forty-five years of* age, who entered the military service.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was debated, to increase the pay of soldiers two dollars per month, and to pay to those who are honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of service a proportionable amount of bounty.

*During the discussion, the justice of such legisla*tive action was urged, while on the opposite side it was contended that if the soldiers were wounded, they received hospital attentions, besides being placed on the pension rolls. In addition to this, many of them had received State bounties, and it was necessary to pay debts already contracted instead of incurring additional obligations.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged with being instrumental in violating the rules of this House. He explained that in consequence of his crippled condition the doorkeepers had been in the habit of inviting into the hall persons wishing to see him, instead of compelling him to go out for that purpose. The other day he received a card signed by a man named GARNETT. The business was unpleasant to him. GARNETT wanted to borrow money, and he had none to loan, and, therefore, he soon dismissed him. [Laughter.] This statement was written to the Cincinnati *Gazette* by the Clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM,) in the same article, was said to have shown GARNETT, a paroled rebel officer, around the hall, after he (WICKLIFFE) had been deprived of his Confederate companion. He thought that the writer of that letter ought to be expelled from the Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) disclaimed any knowledge of GARNETT, and characterized the statement as unqualifiedly false, without the shadow of a foundation.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Messrs. CONWAY, of Kansas, and SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, made speeches on National affairs.

The Committee here rose, when

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the bill heretofore offered by him authorizing President LINCOLN to enrol, arm and equip in the land and naval service such number of Volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, and for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years, &c.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a substitute authorizing President LINCOLN to raise not exceeding three hundred regiments of persons of African descent or colored persons, to be uniformed, armed and equipped as he may direct, for the term of seven years unless sooner discharged.

The substitute also proposes to establish a line of steamers for the deportation of freed persons of color to Liberia. Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Lieut.-Col. LOCKE, late of Gen. F. J. PORTER's Staff, now Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Potomac, was called by the Court. He stated that on the afternoon of the 29th of August, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, to the best of his recollection, he was the bearer of a message from Gen. McDOWELL, on the Manassas and Gainesville road, near Bethlehem Church, to Gen. Porter, up the road toward Gainesville, that the message was about as follows: "Give my compliments to Gen. Porter, and say to him that I am going to right, and will take Gen. King with me; that I think he had better remain where he is at present, and if it should become necessary for him to fall back, he can do so on my left." This was the only message he bore from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter.

Question by Gen. McDowell—Will witness state under what circumstances he chanced to see Gen. McDowell on the evening of the 29th, near Bethlehem Church? For what purpose did he come there?

Answer—I was the bearer of a message from Gen. Porter to Gen. King. As I rode down the Gainesville Road to Bethlehem Church I saw Gen. McDowell, with another officer, standing by the side of the road. This officer I took to be Gen. King, and I delivered the message to him, first asking him if he was Gen. King, to which he assented. It was upon the delivery of my message to Gen. King that Gen. McDowell gave me the message to Gen. Porter. The message that I bore to Gen. King was for him to remain where he was until further orders. Gen. King was at that time standing on the left of Gen. McDowell, leaning against the fence. I remained there but a short time,—probably not over ten minutes.

Gen. Rufus King called by Gen. McDowell—Question.—Did you, or not, on the 29th of August last, receive a message from Gen. Fitz John Porter, by the hands of Lieut.-Col. Locke, at or near Bethlehem Church, in the presence of Gen. McDowell?

Answer—No, Sir; I did not.

Question—Were you and Gen. McDowell together at all, near Bethlehem Church, on that day, after parting at Manassas?

Answer—No, Sir; we were not.

Answer to the Court—I did not receive any order from Lieut.-Col. Locke at all.

Capt. Hughes, of Gen. King's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell. I was with Gen. King on the morning of the 29th of August, on the occasion of the march of his Division from Manassas toward Gainesville. He and Gen. McDowell were not together on that day near Bethlehem Church. They were not together at all on that day after they parted at Manassas, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Gen. King was sick, and had been for some time, and did not exercise command over his division after 9 o'clock on that morning.

Capt. Duncan A. Pell, late of Gen. McClellan's Staff, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bristow Station on the afternoon of the 27th, was called by the Court. He stated that he was present, in custody of the rebels, at the battle that took place on and near Groveton Heights, on the 29th; that the rebel force there, from the best information he could gather, was about twenty-five thousand, being the whole of Jackson's corps, three divisions; that the enemy on that occasion were decidedly worsted; that he did not have an opportunity of observing or learning whether any movement of our troops about that time was improper or not.

Gen. Milroy not yet being present for examination, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—Col. Segoine, of the last regiment raised in the vicinity of Syracuse, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature at Work at Last.

Postponement of the Resolutions Against Speaker Callicot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

"Beaten but not vanquished," is the motto and rule of action of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who for three weeks monopolized the time and patience of the House. His purpose is still the same, and he returns to the work with a preamble and series of resolutions looking to the impeachment of the Speaker. There is not a Union member on the floor of the House, nor a constituent at home, who would shrink from a proper investigation when one was required. But, it is submitted, the men just foiled in their revolutionary purposes are not the ones to bring articles of impeachment or to obtain much consideration for any mere change in their tactics avowedly looking to the same end.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS is, as all but himself must by this time be prepared to confess, a poor tactician and a bad leader to follow. There is no more reason now why he should be followed than when a week ago he proposed revolution, by declaring that you may elect *your Speaker, but you cannot inaugurate him.* This view of the case addresses itself more directly to the Democratic members, who were led into the road to ruin, than to the Union side of the House. Proceeding from almost any other source, and proposed under almost any other circumstances, the demand for investigation would certainly have encountered no opposition from them. But now the motive is chiefly to be looked at. No one can doubt what it is. It has already been declared. It appeals to the self-respect of the majority. Not all the T. C. Fieldses in the land can make a single man believe that his motive in making the charges is one whit better than when, day after day, he declared "you cannot legislate;" "you cannot inaugurate your Speaker;" "we will never submit," besides other threats of unmistakable revolutionary import. He stands committed to thwart all legislation, and he is but carrying out that purpose by calling for investigation without making a charge worthy of a moment's consideration.

But the Union members do not, will not, object to proper investigation. They will insist, however, that it shall be allowed to have a wide range. In such a case Mr. T. C. FIELDS and, perhaps, some of his friends, may come to have a "realizing sense" of the pleasures of partaking of the dose prepared for other lips. Let the investigation go on. Let us know what bargains have been made, what bargains proposed—not omitting the arrangements entered into at certain dinners given to the New-York delegation in that City a short time prior to the opening of the session. Let Mr. DEAN and his friend, FERNANDO WOOD, be called as witnesses. By all means let investigation go on, and when it is over let Mr. T. C. FIELDS say how he likes it.

In accordance with the policy, general and specific, of Mr. T. C. FIELDS, that gentleman this morning appeared in his seat, with a good part of the State Library before him. The inevitable gentleman was evidently prepared to consume at least one week. The question before the House was the preamble and series of resolutions looking to the impeachment of Mr. Speaker CALLICOT. In presenting them, Mr. T. C. FIELDS acted consistently at least with his threat to throw every obstacle in his power in the way of legislation. And as his tongue was his chief weapon, Mr. T. C. FIELDS proceeded to use it, and the House composed itself for the infliction. One hour was enough, and at the expiration of that time, on motion of Mr. FLETCHER, the whole subject was postponed till one week from Thursday next.

It was not a promising fact that the House went off into the consideration of half sober and half whimsical, and altogether unwise resolutions, directing the payment of the members and officers of the House be made in specie—a direct and almost fatal blow against the currency of the country. It took an hour to get right, which was gratifying. It were better, however, not to have got wrong on the question.

One week from to-day is the time fixed by the statute for the election of United States Senator. The interest attending the contest for the Speakership has had the effect to postpone that question even in the conversation of members among themselves. It is to be presumed that now it has been demonstrated that there is a majority, and that the revolution which threatened to override it has been postponed, if not crushed, the question will soon become the subject of consultation. I think it may with entire truth be said that the majority, at least, are entirely uncommitted on the subject, and free to select from the list of gentlemen named in connection with the Senatorship. At this time, it may not be improper to say that the list includes the names of several distinguished gentlemen, among whom are Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. J. S. Wadsworth, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. D. Dudley Field, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick. It is probable I may not have mentioned all who have influential friends, as well as honorable aspirations for the Senatorship. And yet there would be a large degree of safety in the prediction that from this list the selection will be made. To this duty the Union members will address themselves with a proper sense of its importance. With such a list from which to select, increased as it probably will be, the selection is quite certain to be equally honorable to themselves and the State.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the acts relative to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. It extends the time for the completion of the road, and authorizes laying a portion of the road with lighter rails.

By Mr. MONROE—Amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. CLARK—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the Dog tax.

Mr. BELL moved the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly will on Tuesday next proceed to the Election of a United States Senator.

The resolution was laid on the table under the rule.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, in pursuance of a question of privilege on the proposed investigation into the charges of corruption against the Speaker elect, (CALLICOT,) took the floor, and said that it came to his knowledge that the Republican members of this House held a caucus last night and agreed to smother this investigation or so limit and confine it as to screen the person charged with offence. The Republican members proposed to require a specific charge and to confine the investigation to that, and limit it to the present session. They dared not go to the people upon such a record. Charges have been openly made of corruption, as a member of the Legislature of 1860, against the present Speaker. Mr. FIELDS here cited instances of investigation by the Legislature of 1862 into the acts of a past session. He also referred to the case of JAY GIBBONS, where an investigation was ordered only upon rumor.

Mr. LESLIE explained that he had not desired to stop investigation by his remarks yesterday. He did desire that the investigation of this case should be thorough. He denied that he had asked Mr. CALLICOT for any position on any Committee. He (LESLIE) had expressed the belief that this Legislature would not annul Mr. CALLICOT's [illegible] while a member of [illegible] thought that this investigation should be [illegible] establish the fitness of the Speaker to hold his position.

The resolutions were then postponed for a week from Thursday next.

The business of the House was then taken up.

A large number of bills were noticed, among them the following:

By Mr. McCABE—To create the Police Department of New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To create the office of Receiver of Taxes in West Farms.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To legalize the system of primary elections in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Shipwrights' Association.

By Mr. LEAHY—To extend the privileges of exempt firemen.

By Mr. KERR—To regulate the Staten Island Ferries.

By Mr. FLYNN—To elect the City Inspector of New-York by the people.

By Mr. LOVERIDGE—To remove the capital of the State to the geographical centre of the State.

By Mr. FLYNN—To regulate the gas companies of New-York.

To give the Board of Councilmen of New-York equal powers with the Board of Aldermen.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—The Pulteney Estate bill.

By Mr. MAYHAM—The Susquehanna Railroad Aid bill.

Mr. DEAN offered resolutions condemning the arbitrary arrests of the Government, and creating a commission to investigate into the facts of such arrests.

Mr. GILLESPIE introduced similar resolutions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next.

Mr. LEAHY introduced a concurrent resolution favoring a Convention of all the States to facilitate the return of the seceding States to their allegiance with the view of attaining an early peace.

Mr. LOVERIDGE called up the resolution instructing the Comptroller to pay the Members and Officers of the Assembly in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. DEAN moved to add "that all laborers and mechanics be paid in gold."

Mr. REMINGTON charged that the resolution was an attempt to discredit and depreciate the currency of the country and the policy of the General Government.

Mr. MURPHY said that as a member of the Assembly he wanted his payment in lawful money of the United States. The law gave him three dollars a day. If he received these Government "greenbacks," when he went out to pass them he found that they were worth only fifty-two cents on the dollar. Who depreciated the currency? The General Government. Go to the Banks to-day and you will find that their best funds are over thirty per cent discount.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that it was an offence against the Government to assail its currency by demanding *payment in gold. The Comptroller of the State* should be impeached for paying the interest on the State debt in coin.

*Mr. CORNELL thought that this was an indirect at*tempt on the part of members to obtain increased pay.

After further debate, Messrs. ANDREWS, DAVIS and CORNELL opposing the resolution, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was lost.

While the vote was being taken Mr. SEYMOUR read a letter from the Comptroller addressed to Mr. FIELDS, which is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your note is this moment received. No resolution of the Assembly can make it possible to pay its members in specie.

There is no specie to pay with, and it cannot be procured without buying at the market premium of fifty per centum.

Specie cannot be purchased unless the Legislature passes an act making an appropriation for the purpose.

Yours, truly, L. ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

Messrs. EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result? HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes! and contents in perfect order.

EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows' Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING's NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING's CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN is drawing great crowds to the Museum. Now that the Manager is giving dramatic performances in the morning, as well as afternoon and evening, ladies and children can avoid the greatest crowds by attending her morning levees. As the time draws nigh for the close of her exhibition, the crowds increase. But few days remain to see her.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. *For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small Pox,* Fevers and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE's PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 12 | Moon sets.... 2 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 10 | Gov. Island. 3 30 | Hell Gate. 4 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Terry, New-Orleans Jan. 17, and Key West 22d, with passengers to J. B. Allen.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Jan. 11, and Southampton 14th, with 119 passengers and a full cargo to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced strong westerly winds on the passage, and severe cold weather. Jan. 24, in lat. 46 40, lon. 48 to 46, passed through large masses of broken field ice; 26th, lat. 42 03, lon. 64 30, passed Br. steamship Damascus, hence.

U. S. transport Arago, Gadsden, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 24, with passengers, mails and Government stores to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., and 44 hours from Hatteras, where she was detained several days by a heavy N. N. E. gale. Jan. 24, R. V. Gilbert, of Warren, Mass., a discharged soldier, died on board of consumption.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Nichols, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Jan. 23, via Hatteras Inlet 25th, at 7 A. M., with hides and 104 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, Key West Jan. 20, with 14 steerage passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 26, 30 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed brig Gov. Brown, also a two-masted propeller, bound S., showing a white signal with a red letter in it.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London and Portsmouth Dec. 13, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had very heavy weather to lon. 38, and fine weather since.

Ship Hellespont, (of Bath,) Kenard, Liverpool Nov. 28, in ballast to master. Had heavy weather.

Ship Prince Imperial, (Fr.,) Pasquien, Havre 47 ds., with mdse. to J. J. Merriam.

Ship Marietta, (Aust.,) Daminovich, Cork 56 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Balchen.

Ship Desphine, (Prus.,) Scamerth, New-Ross Dec. 8, in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship A. & E. Lovett, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, London and the Downs Dec. 10, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to W. & A. Nelson.

Bark Padre Selano, (Aust.,) Orebolic, Trieste 83 ds., with rags, &c., to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Reflect, (Br., of Jersey,) Lukey, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to G. F. Bulley. Sld. in co. with barks Lapwing and Henrietta, for Baltimore.

Bark Viking, (Br., of Pictou,) Chisholm, Waterford 55 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Bark Vera Cruzana, (Fr.,) Dana, Vera Cruz 31 ds., with logwood to order.

Bark Urania, Cooper, Algoa Bay Nov. 18, and Table Bay Dec. 7, with wool, &c., C. J. & F. W. Coggill. Sld. from Algoa Bay with brig Allies for England.

Bark Amethea, (Br., of Liverpool,) Ryan, N. P. 14 ds., in ballast to Snigham & Ironsides.

Bark Farewell, (Pruss.,) Neumann, Lisbon 38 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Lisbon, 35 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Adelphi, Roberts, Para 34 ds., with india rubber to James Bishop. Had heavy weather to lat. 31; been 14 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds; lost and split sails.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Baddeck, C. B.) Doyle, New-Campbelltown, C. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to Hunter & Co.

Brig Mary E. Jones, Jones, Montevideo Nov. 16, with hides to Van Brunt & Slaght.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Arr. ship Rogers, New-York; brig Charles XV., [illegible]; schr. Goodman, [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Algoa Bay, Nov. 16, bark Starlight, Berry, for Boston in a few days.

At Table Bay Nov. 16, ship Ella E. Badger, Healy, for Mauritius for England, for supplies, &c.; [illegible] from England for East Indies, disag.; and bark Champion, Loveland, from Boston, disch.

At Montevideo Nov. 18, ship Josiah Bradlee, for Buenos Ayres the next day; Aguas, for Calcutta next day.

At Para Jan. 3, schr. Aldebaran, hence, arr. Dec. 29—only Am. vessel in port.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, *Brooklyn, L. I.*: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

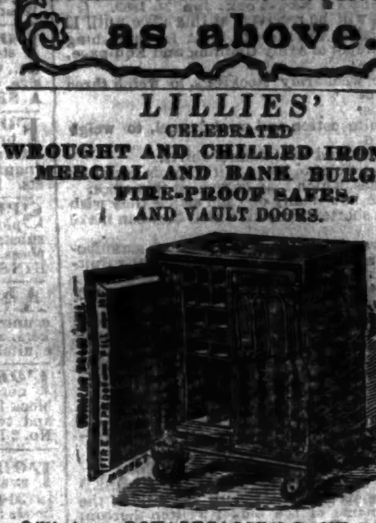
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

LILLIES' CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON COMMERCIAL AND BANK BURGLAR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND VAULT DOORS.



Lillies' new DOUADECAGORN BANK LOCK challenges the world. Price $50.
H. B. HUBBELL, Agent, No. 198 Broadway.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER....Lessee,
Also, of the Brooklyn Academy of Music and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
HENRY C. JEWETT....Acting Manager.
The Management, in obedience to the desires of numerous citizens of this City, respectfully announce
A MATINEE! A MATINEE!
FOR EAST LYNNE,
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
When the gifted actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK AS
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
THIS MORAL EMOTIONAL PLAY,
That has created a
GREATER EXCITEMENT IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES,
AND DRAWN MORE PEOPLE TO THEATRES
Than any play that has been put upon the boards in this age, is one that all should see.
THE CLERGY, THE PRESS, THE PUBLIC,
All indorse it, and give it their
COUNTENANCE AND SUPPORT.
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EAST LYNNE.
With the following cast:

Kate Denis	as	Barbara Hare
Mrs. C. Walcot	as	Cornelia Carlyle
Miss Emily Barrett	as	Wilson
Mrs. Le Brun	as	Joice Hallijohn
Miss C. Crampton	as	Mrs. Hare
Miss Foster	as	Suzanne
Miss Le Brun	as	Lucy
LUCILLE WESTERN	as	LADY ISABEL / MADAME VINE
Mr. L. P. Barrett	as	Sir Francis Levison
Mr. C. Barron	as	Archibald Carlyle
Mr. J. B. Studly	as	Earl Mt. Severn
Mr. T. B. Morris	as	Justice Hare
Mr. Harvey Russell	as	Mr. Dill
Mr. J. Ferris	as	Richard Hare
Mr. G. B. Andrews	as	Captain Thorne
Mr. Wm. Barron	as	Meredith
Mr. T. Browne	as	Herbert
Mr. James Clifton	as	Officer
Little Le Brun	as	William

Box office will open at the Academy of Music on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved places can also be obtained at the Music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Tickets, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY.
No. 205 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Manufacture and sell their Buckeye Goods as follows:
P. P. Co.'s Rye Coffee, whole 7c., 15 lbs. for $1, packed in lbs. for $1.
P. P. Co.'s Buckeye Coffee 15c., 8 lbs. for $1.
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P. P. Co.'s Buckeye Tea, (a first-class mixed Tea,) $1.
P. P. Co.'s Buckeye Soap 7c., 15 lbs. for $1.
P. P. Co.'s Buckeye Starch 8c., 14 lbs. for $1.
All goods warranted to suit. For sale by
H. HARRIS, No. 699 2d-av.
COOPER BROS., cor. 32d-st. and 3d-av.
McNEILLY & LAFARGE, No. 263 3d-av.
CHAS. F. KEAN, No. 702 3d-av.
H. & S. K. SHARP, No. 905 3d-av.
JACOB R. HUDSON, cor. 9th-st. and 4th-av.
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BIRDSALL & VONDERSMITH, Spring, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
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GEO. W. KERSE, Lexington-av., corner 40.
P. MALONE, No. 61 9th-av.
J. F. KNAPP, No. 387 Hudson-st.
JOHN A. PLATT, No. 126 Broome-st.
CHAS. D. BOSCHEN, No. 117 Henry-st.
And grocers generally.

SEVERAL GOOD COMPOSITORS WANTED by SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st. Also, two stout American boys about 16 years old.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 13, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	[illegible]
17, 55, 66	Drew	[illegible]
35, 40, 73	Drew	[illegible]
13, 20, 41	Drew	[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 31 prizes of $1,000; 31 prizes of $500; 31 prizes of $300, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of [illegible]. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.